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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,304—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

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Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	13th Dec.
L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt......	20th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	27th "
				1891.
L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell .	10th "
L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	17th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	24th "
L. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell .	7th Feb.
L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin....	14th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	21st "
L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	28th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	7th Mar.
L. [illegible]AWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler ..	14th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	21st "
[illegible]GAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell....	28th "
[illegible]	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	4th Apr.
[illegible]	3525	700	E. Crewe........	11th "
[illegible]	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	18th "
L. [illegible]	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	2nd May
L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt......	9th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	16th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN..........	3908	600	P. Harris.	....24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson....	7th Apr.
PENINSULAR..	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	.... 5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton....	18th Dec.
				1891.
PESHAWAR...	2927	600	W. A. Wheler ..	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	15th "
ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe........	29th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE................	5,000	800	20th Dec.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
PO....................................			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO..................	On the 8th January, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX ..	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI..........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON....	L. Lemessich..	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE....	G. Walluschnig..	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m., on 13th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on the 14th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey................	19th Dec.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th December, 1890.

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THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.

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THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS LAWN TENNIS BALL,

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Ayres' Championship Balls, Rs. 9-8 per doz.

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CHOCOLATE CREAM
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French Biscuits in varieties.

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	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size	8	8
" " " Wicker covered..........................	10	0
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" " " " " Wicker covered	12	8
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	13	8
" " " " " Wicker covered...........	15	8
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" " " " " Wicker covered	22	0
" 2 Five gallon size	25	0
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GIBRALTAR	per doz.	18	0
PALE DINNER	"	22	0
DRY FINO	"	23	0
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MANZANILLA	"	29	0
AMOROSO	"	29	0
AMONTILLADO........................	"	35	0
MARSALA	"	18	0
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SPANISH, an agreeable Wine,	per doz.	18 0	10 0
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FOR BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS AND BLANKETING,

Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.

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This Powder contains in the same volume more Ant-septic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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500	" Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" do.	Rs. 65.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's IS A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury ; London.

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GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL NIGHT.
Admission to Soldiers and Sailors
As. 8. SKATES FREE.
TUG-OF-WAR ON SKATES.
Red Coats vs. Blue Jackets.

FRIDAY.
ANOTHER OF OUR POPULAR
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHTS.
(Ladies will please apply for tickets at the Rink Office.)
N.B.—Miss Mabel Sylvester is now at Colombo en route for Bombay.

SALE of the I.G.S. "MARGARET NORTHCOTE" is POSTPONED until further notice.

T. H. BAKER,
Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries.

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TO BE HELD AT CALCUTTA ON THE 26TH DECEMBER AND THE THREE FOLLOWING DAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING VISITORS.

A CERTAIN NUMBER of VISITORS' TICKETS, enabling the holders to attend all public meetings of the Congress, are now available on payment of Rs. 5 as the number of these is limited, immediate application to the undersigned is desirable. No application can be attended to that is not accompanied by a remittance of the full price, Rs. 5 per ticket, of the tickets ordered. Visitors must make their own arrangements for boards and lodging at Calcutta. These tickets will admit them to witness the proceedings of the assembly and nothing further. The tickets will be transferable.

J. GHOSAL, Esq.,
Congress Office, 225, Southern Circular Road,
Tevoli Gardens, Calcutta.

GOLD WATCHES.

OPEN CASED, HUNTER, AND SEMI-HUNTING,
WITH KEY AND KEYLESS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BY
JAS. McCABE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

'XMAS CARDS!

INDIAN VIEWS!!
ANNAS 8 EACH.

Taj Mahal, Agra.
Cashmere Gate, Benares.
Bengal Ladies.
Burmese Lady.
Bird's Eye View of Calcutta.
Temple, Lucknow.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
Hyderabad Officers.
Yacht Club, Bombay.
Golden Pagoda, Rangoon.
Elephant Carrying Timber.
Bullock Cart.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
Indian Mendicant.
Durbar Elephant.
Himalayians.
Golden Temple, Benares.
Zenana Building, Jeypore.

THESE PHOTOS ARE MOUNTED ON WOOD PAPER.

MORENAS & Co.,
15, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL

OR THE UNIQUE
HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.

"Health is the Foundation of all our Physical Happiness."

Will positively make you a Healthy Man!

Fothergill's Cures	Liver Diseases	Madonal.
Fothergill's Cures	Kidney Disorders	Madonal.
Fothergill's Cures	Bowels' Disturbances	Madonal.
Fothergill's Cures	Gall Stones	Madonal.
Fothergill's Cures	Fistula and Boils	Madonal.
Fothergill's Cures	Constipation	Madonal.
Fothergill's Cures	Heartburn	Madonal.
Fothergill's Cures	Piles and Jaundice	Madonal.
Fothergill's Cures	Bilious Attacks	Madonal.
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Fothergill's Cures	Hypochondriasis	Madonal.
Fothergill's Cures	Gout and Rheumatism	Madonal.
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Fothergill's Cures	Palpitation of Heart	Madonal.
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Fothergill's Removes	Stone in the Bladder	Madonal.
Fothergill's Removes	Sense of Weariness	Madonal.
Fothergill's Removes	Blotches and Tan	Madonal.
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Fothergill's Strengthens	Memory	Madonal.
Fothergill's Strengthens	Muscular structure of Bowel	Madonal.
Fothergill's Strengthens	Chest and Lungs	Madonal.
Fothergill's Improves	Complexion	Madonal.
Fothergill's Improves	Colour of the Skin	Madonal.
Fothergill's Improves	Action of the Heart	Madonal.
Fothergill's Improves	Appetite	Madonal.
Fothergill's Is for all diseases arising from		Madonal.
Fothergill's Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Stomach		Madonal.
Fothergill's Derangements, Prompt, Safe and Sure		Madonal.

☞ Notes on the uses of Fothergill's Madonal sent free by Post on application.

Price Re. 1-8 and 2-8 per case, including Dropper.

Can be had at

Messrs. KEMP & CO., LD.; Messrs. BEYNON & CO.; Messrs. F. S. MADON & CO.; and all other respectable Medicine Vendors.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANFNG. CO.,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT, 1882.

and

In the matter of the BOMBAY ELECTRICAL CO., LIMITED.

THE Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN has, by an order, dated the 4th day of December, 1890, APPOINTED Mr. WILSON LIDBETTER, of Bombay, to be Joint Official Liquidator with Mr. T. LIDBETTER and Mr. JAMES YOUNG, of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 10th day of December 1890.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Attorneys for Official Liquidators.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW, on Nesbit Road, Mazagon, now in the occupation of James Pearse, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, an AIRY BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, now occupied by Sorabjee Sapoorjee Bengalee, Esq. Rent moderate. Another AIRY BUNGALOW, on Bandora Hill, for Rs. 65. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, Spacious and cool OFFICES, SHOPS, and RESIDENCES in the new Buildings on the Old Secretariat Premises. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 6 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS Are INVITED for the PURCHASE of about 1,21,200 METRE GAUGE Wooden Sleepers (Teak 51,980, jungle-wood 69,220) removed from the late Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway and stacked at various stations between Nagpur and Rajnandgaon.

Tenders to be for lots of not less than 2,000 sleepers.

All Tenders should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

B. LESLIE,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on Thursday, 18th December, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1890.

II. To elect the Committee for 1891; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Chairman.
Bombay, 9th December, 1890.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22¼ miles.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

TENDERS Are Invited for the CONSTRUCTION of certain BUILDINGS at COLABA.

Plans can be seen and Specifications, Bills of Quantities, &c., obtained at the office of the Undersigned, on payment of FIVE RUPEES.

Tenders will be opened in the presence of such Individuals as may attend at 12 o'clock noon, on 22nd December, 1890.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted

R. H. JENNINGS, Capt., R.E.,
For Executive Engineer, Bombay Dn, Military Works.
Executive Engineer's Office, Military Works Dn, Bombay,
6th Dec. 1890.

THE "WITTERS'" IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of "WITTERS'" Improved Automatic Sprinklers. MR. WITTER, of Messrs. WITTER and SONS, the Inventors and Patentees of the above Sprinklers, is now in Bombay, and will be happy to furnish any information on the subject.

Their Sprinklers have been approved of by the Fire Offices Co. and the Mutual Insurance Companies.

For Prices and Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for India, Bombay.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL.

AGENDA:—
Annual General Report and Accounts.
Disposal of Surplus Funds.
Alteration to Rule 3.

J. F. BEVAN,
Honorary Secretary,
E. C. S. Association.
Bombay, 8th December, 1890.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby Given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1891:—

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 16th and 17th instant, for the election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 18th and 19th instant, for the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
L. R. W. FORREST,
Chairman.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 6th December, 1890.

ESTATE OF MAJOR-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, ACT XXVII, of 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late CHARLES THOMAS HEATHCOTE, late of Castra, Tasmania, a Major General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died at Leith in Tasmania, on the 31st day of August, 1889, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Pryce Weedon, a Member of the Firm of Messrs Grindlay, Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH FROM THIS DATE to the said Messrs Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 3rd December 1890.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1891.

The approximate quantities required per month are:—

Cocoanut oil, best	Say 2½ tons (two and half) tons.
Kerosine oil, Snow Flake, 150°	„ 65 cases (sixty-five cases.)
Cotton Waste, No. 1	„ 1½ tons (one and half) tons.
Tallow, country, clean	„ 9 cwt. (nine cwts.)

To be delivered FREE on Railway wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each item can be tendered for separately.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortage through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.

Cocoanut oil casks to be returned FREE to Waree Bunder Station, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his office, Treacher's Buildings (FORT), up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, 15th December, 1890.

Forms of Tender can be had on application at this office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.
Bombay Agent's Office, Treacher's Buildings (FORT), 6th December, 1890.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.
Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.
SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES:—9, Hummum Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN
KANGRA VALLEY.

THE BATCH of famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1 2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	„ 0 14	„
PEKOE	„ 0 13	„
BROKEN PEKOE	„ 0 12	„
BROKEN TEA	„ 0 10	„

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.
FOR SALE.
THE TWO INDORE STATE MILLS.

INTENDING PURCHASERS to apply to the Undersigned on or before 15th January 1891.

H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR does not bind himself to accept highest or any offer.

Particulars respecting Mills, Machinery, &c., as follows:—

FIRST MILL—
Two Engines of 225 nominal Horse Power, by Woolstenhulm and Rye, Oldham.
5280 Throstles Spindles.
4992 Mule Spindles.
224 Looms.

SECOND MILL
Two Engines of 275 nominal Horse Power, by Woolstenhulm and Rye, Oldham.
4928 Throstles Spindles.
10776 Mule Spindles.
240 Looms by William and Mill, Blackburn.

MACHINERY, common to both:—
4 Boilers working 80 lbs. Pressure (drawing both Mills), by Thomas Beeley Workshop, complete, with Lathes Shaping Machine, Drilling Machine, Circular Saw worked by Steam Engine of 5 Horse Power, and other Machinery by an eight Horse Power Engine.

For further particulars apply to Naib Diwan, Khasgi.

The Mills are working in excellent order.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.
Darbar Office, Indore, 1st Dec. 1890.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE.
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JUST LANDED, Two Brand new light English-built Canoe LANDAUS, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

A brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIA and a MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome well-bred Bay Waler-Gelding, perfectly quiet, in saddle and broken to harness. One Bay Arab horse, age six years. Height above 15 hands. Quiet in harness and saddle.

For particulars Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

Mr. W. E. HART'S Bungalow, on Cumballa Hill, from 1st February to 30th November 1891.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED

A MESSMAN for the 2nd Battalion The King's Own Regiment, arriving at Ahmednugger towards the end of January. Copies of testimonials, with lists of charges and terms, to be sent to

THE OFFICERS' MESS PRESIDENT,
The King's Own Regiment, Kurrachee,
By the first week in January, 1891.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE
for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 588,075
REST	„ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months ...... 4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .... £3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...	$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund	$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
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A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,690 0 0
„	1885	£988,156 0 0
„	1886	£955,039 0 0
„	1889	£1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,475,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ______________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________
Address ______________
Occupation ______________ 188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per ye r.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies £1,379,000 were granted during 18 This is in excess of the amount report by any of the Scotch offices, and ag places the STANDARD at the head of list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue h increased by £45,000, and now amoun to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds hav been increased by £353,643, and n amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowl Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Tabl and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Bee &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general us Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms, as usua Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhan Hotel.

TWILL LINING!
TWILL LINING!!

THIS is the most comfortable Material f Shirts for every-day use, more especially for wear u der Uniform, for Planters, Engineers, Athletic Games, Tr velling, &c., &c. It is as soft as silk, as absorbent as th flannel and is quite free from all irritating roughness improves with washing and does not shrink.

Samples free on application to—
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.
AGENTS:—ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND COY.
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAS INDIA, PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENT
BULL, BEVAN & Co., LD.,
Agents.
52, Custom House Road.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITI DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedi cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (reco nised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alo gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, n any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most De cate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest wh troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, small Tins.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILL warranted to cure all discharges from the Urina Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutiona Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free fr Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemis and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Worl Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTI DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagio Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any d scription, are positively carried out of the system taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansi and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cann be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurv Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pai for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bon of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. p bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gaz* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 3-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 3 per li

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the spa occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of whi make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 3½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to suc matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Want or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Chang of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale fo Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is a follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	„ 6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than o upee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	915
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,220	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	2,200	1,260	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	800	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	60	825
Anglo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,060	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,800	125	125	29	135xd
Bombay Native Manfg. Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	--	505
Broach Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	260	260	16	90
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	45 dvd	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	180				
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	180
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	1,075
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	525xd
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengell Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	175
Khangaum	200	450	450	5½	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	390	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	--	500		Rs. 80	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£18	..	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Aicock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	212½ 160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	95
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	935
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 37½	325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	280
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	45
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	1,800
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	925
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	500
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	73
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	370x1
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	945
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	650
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	760
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	470
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	800
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	540
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	785
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	180
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,370
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,170
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,585x1
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7½pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	635
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	370
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040x
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,460
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	380
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	24	380
Western India	1,200	500	500	Rs. 40	685
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	20	650

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-14
China Leaf	„ 21-11
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 21
Do. Old	„ 21-2
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-7
English Sovereigns	„ 13-5
Do. Dragons	„ 13-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 103-7
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-10
Sycee Silver	„ 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Football Tournament.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Christ Church Byculla, Special Advent Service, 8-30 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 6th December, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 16,589, in the total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 12th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—Jalalsing Jaithsing, a brother-in-law of the Rajah of Cutch, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, and took up his residence temporarily, in a bungalow, at the Queen's Road.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.—There will be a special Advent service at Christ Church, Byculla, to-day, at 8-30 p.m., at which the Venerable A. Goldwyer Lewis will preach.

PARSEE CHARITIES.—In addition to the sum of Rs. 26,600, subscribed by the nearest relatives of the late Bai Heerabai, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has made a supplementary donation of Rs. 1,000, making a total of Rs. 27,600. It should be mentioned that the sum of Rs. 3,000, subscribed by Mr. Rustamjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, was the joint contribution of himself and Mrs. Rustamjee.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A little Hindu girl, aged 10, living with her mother, on the Parel Road, accidentally set her saree on fire, on the 25th ultimo, by standing over a naked kerosine lamp. She was rescued by some neighbours, who heard the poor child's cries, and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday. At an inquest held by the Coroner, a verdict of death from burns accidently inflicted by herself was recorded.

PERSIAN CONSULATE AT CEYLON.—The Ceylon *Government Gazette*, of the 21st ultimo, announces the recognition, by H. E. the Governor of that Colony, of the appointment of Mr. Mahomed Ismail Mahomedali, provisionally, as Vice-Consul for Persia, at Colombo. Mr. Mahomed Ismail is one of the leading men holding the position of H. M.'s Justice of the Peace at Colombo, and his appointment, we are informed, has been made by the Persian Consul General in this country H. E. Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan.

SUIT ON A RE-DRAFT.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Otto Martin sought to recover from Karimally Jusub Datually, a Mahomedan merchant, the sum of Rs. 586, being the amount due on a redraft. Defendant admitted having received a sum of money from the plaintiff for a consignment of gum, which realised in England Rs. 586, less than the amount advanced. Plaintiff, he said, had consented to receive monthly instalments of Rs. 50. Mr. Bilmoria, who appeared for the plaintiff, denied this last statement, and an order for the amount claimed, and Rs. 45 for cost to be paid within eight days.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 this evening :—

Coronation	March	Meyerbeer.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Duet	Excelsior	Balfe.
Valse	Venetia	Lowthian.
Selection	Romeo E. Julietta	Gounod.
Quadrille	Babiole	Arban.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ILLICIT SALE OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Inspector N. Devlin, of the Abkari Department, charged Haji Dubash, Shabin Hyder, and Sagar Mahomed, with selling, importing, and transporting opium without a license from the Collector of Customs. From the evidence the guilt of the prisoners was established, and his Worship convicted all the three of the offence. Haji, the first accused, was fined Rs. 250 or three months, with hard labour. The second prisoner was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or undergo hard labour for one month. Sagar Mahomed fined Rs. 350 with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SALES OF FANCY WORK.—On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th December, a sale of work, consisting of ladies and children's clothing, fancy work, and articles suitable for Christmas presents, will take place at the European General Hospital.—The sale, which is in aid of the All Saints' community, will be under the patronage of Lady Harris. It may be added that the Sisters will be very glad to receive gifts and books for the children's Christmas Tree.—A sale of fancy work and children's clothing will also be held in the Parsonage of Bowen M. E. Church, Apollo Bunder, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., to-day.

THE COMING CONGRESS.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Khandwa was held in the Morris Memorial Library Hall on the night of the 7th instant, for the election of delegates for the sixth National Congress, to be held at Calcutta. Babaji Raoji Pandit, merchant, was in the chair. He explained in Hindi the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Vithalrao, pleader, explained at some length the objects of the Congress, its constitution, and benefits to be derived therefrom; and at the end of his speech proposed that Mr. Vishnupunt, pleader, should be elected as a delegate for the Congress. This proposal was seconded by Shett Hormusji Dhunjibhoy, contractor, G. I. P. Railway, and carried unanimously. The following persons were elected delegates :—Shett Hormusji Dhunjibhoy, contractor, Mr. Vithal Rao, pleader, Mr. Babaji Raoji Pundit, merchant, and Mr. Sheoram Patel, malgujar. The meeting then resolved that the subject of the salt-tax should be included in the list of subjects that are to be discussed at the sitting of the coming Congress. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the tramway prizes :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.		As.	Nos.
Green Line Up		1	D672512
Special Line Down		1	E376343
Rs. 10 Prizes.		As.	Nos.
Brown	Line Up	2	C023440
Special	„ Down	„	C217085
„	„ „	„	C227406
„	„ Up	1¼	C120139
„	„ „	„	C166280
Yellow	„ „	„	C233169
Special	„ Down	„	C366042
Lavender	„ Up	1	C864318
Yellow	„ „	„	D514562
„	„ „	„	D605895
Green	„ Down	„	D611747
„	„ Up	„	D700762
Lavender	„ „	¼	C187877
Special	„ „	„	C493560
„	„ „	„	C511745

THE NARULWADI LAND DISPUTE.—Kurreemji Alibhoy, who purchased part of the "Narulwadi property" from the Sheriff of Bombay, preferred a second charge of criminal trespass against Bapa Patel and Tatiya, servants of Hormusjee Muncherjee, the disputant, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday. Mr. DeSouza appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Balkrishna for the defence. It would appear that on the 20th ultimo, when the complainant was at Hyderabad, his employes had, under his instructions, been engaged in dismantling a stable and re-building another on a different site, when, the accused interfered in such a manner as must have led to a breach of the peace, but for the servants of the complainant slopping the work as peremptorily ordered to do by the opposing party. Mr. DeSouza pointed to a plan which defined their limits. Mr. Balkrishna objected to the plan, and contended that his clients were on their own territory, and that this question around which all other questions centred, and on which the whole case hinged, could only be settled by a Civil Court. As his Worship differed in opinion, an adjournment was granted to enable the defence to produce their witnesses.

THE BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Govind Balu, a Mahratta, who was remanded a few weeks ago for committing an unprovoked assault on a woman, named Hanumai, striking her on the shinbone so seriously as to maim her for life, was placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday. Mr. Rustomji Sonawala appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Oonwala for the defence. Mr. Oonwala said that the section under which his client was charged, namely, 327 I. P. C., required that the principal ingredient should be motive, whereas no motive was found by the prosecution for the assault. The policeman arrested the accused fifteen minutes after the woman cried for help, and said he found part of the broken stick with which the assault was committed in accused's hand. A guilty man would on first impulse throw away the weapon he had used. Then again it might have been possible to break that stout stick against a stone wall or lamp post, but not against the shinbone of an old decrepid woman of sixty. His lordship said there was no doubt that the accused had dealt the blow in the manner described and was caught in the act. He sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SAILOR'S FAITHLESS WIFE.

ABDUL AZIZ, a Mahomedan young man, aged 25, described as an ex-Abkari inspector and house-owner, was yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, charged by another Mahomedan, named Shaik Chotoo Shaik Pirali, aged 45, a ship's cook, with improper familarity with his wife, Ramuthbai, aged 19. Mr. Nusserwanjee, solicitor, appeared for complainant, and Mr. Shamrao M. Rele defended the accused.

It would appear that Ramuthbai was married, by *nika*, to complainant, eight years ago. He had gone on a voyage to Europe, fourteen months ago, and only returned two months ago to Bombay. He, however, did not go to his house, because he had received letters at London telling him that the accused, who is the son of the landlady of the house, in which Ramuthbai lived, had been living with his wife, and once took her to Poona. The husband, on taking out a summons for adultery, accompanied the policeman who had the service of them, and they both saw the accused in the same room with Ramuthbai, who denied the allegations throughout.

After closing the prosecution, Mr. Nusserwanjee suggested that the *kazi* be sent for to prove the *nikka*.

His Worship replied that there was legal provision where the wife's admission would suffice, and this was before the Court.

Mr. Shamrao said that one of the witnesses produced as tenants of the same house, had made improper overtures to the woman, who resented them, and had the man turned out by the accused next day. It was absurd to credit that, living in a crowded chawl, the accused would have left the door open.

The accused said that complainant owed him house-rent for two years, and two of the witnesses bore him a grudge for being turned out as bad tenants.

His Worship considered the evidence conclusive, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for two months. The fine was paid.

A PARSEE PRIEST'S FIGHT WITH RIOTOUS SIDDEES.

FIVE Siddee sailors, named Abdula Makunda, Ahmed Mubrook, Almas Makunda, Boki Firoz, and Abdul Mabruk were yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged by Inspector Greyhurst—the first three with disorderly behaviour, at midnight, on Tuesday, on the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, the fourth with causing hurt with a stick, and the fifth with a knife. A number of Siddees were drinking toddy in Null Bazar up to a late hour, on Tuesday night. There were two batches, and neither would pay for the toddy. A disturbance ensued, and one Ali Sultan was stabbed by the fifth accused. Great opposition was shown the police in effecting the necessary arrests, but valuable assistance in the matter was rendered by Nowrojee Framjee, a Parsee priest and school-master. The Court was crowded with Siddee men and women. After hearing the evidence, his Worship ordered the first three accused to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each, the fourth to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one, and the last for three months. The Parsee schoolmaster begged of the Court to grant him a certificate to the effect that this was the second occasion on which he had given material aid to the police.

His Worship : Of what use would a certificate be to you ?

The Priest : I would like to keep it.

His Worship : Do you seek service in the police force ? Why not go to the Police Commissioner ?

The Priest : No (laughing). You are the officer who heard the case.

His Worship : Then, do you wish to frame it ?

The Priest : Oh, no ; some day I may have to appear before the Commissioner of Police, and the certificate may prove of use to me.

His Worship : Very well : you shall have it.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Ganges, with the English mails of the 28th ult., left Aden at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, and may be expected here at daylight on Monday morning. She brings the following passengers :—

For Bombay.—From London : Miss O'Shaughnessy, Mr. H. R. Bragg, Mrs. Bragg, Mr. A. H. Pearson, Major F. D. Battye, Miss A. Cox, Miss M. Cox. Mr. Elsworthy and friend, Col. G. M. Onslow, Mr. E. Lund, Marquess of Ailsa, Mr. G. Swan, Mr. C. E. Munings, Mrs. E. Finch, two infants, and ayah ; Miss Godfrey, Mr. H. J. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waller, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. C. A. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and valet, Mr. D. M. Bower, Mr. Serpell, Mr. W. W. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ness, Miss Ness, Master Ness, infant and nurse ; Mr. W. J. Macnamara, Mrs. Williams, Miss Armistead and sister, Mr. Maclean, Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Mr. W. B. Hutchison, Mr. W. Robson, Mrs. Hullah, Mr. Hickens, Master Nesfield, Lady Prendergast and infant, Miss Prendergast and maid, Mr. Such, Mr. L. Tattersall, Mr. W. W. Farmer, Mr. Clegg, Capt. and Mrs. A. Elderton, Mrs. Lindsay Cox, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mellis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. S. McGregor and two infants, Miss Baron, Capt. H. F. Lyons Montgomery, Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Rees and two children, Mrs. Hockin, Mr. W. Wray, Mr. E. J. Ellery Mr. W. Miller, Mr. Romola Tynte.—From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth Mr. and Mrs. W. Thacker, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sanday, Miss Ashlin, Miss Irving, Mr. J. M. Dreman, Lady Raymond West, two Misses West and maid, Mr. Granville Wells, Mr. M. Jackson, Col. F. Firebrace, Mr. H. H. Remfry, Mrs. Remfry and child, two Messrs. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Mr. Baldwin Latham, Mr. Raymond, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Glenn, Mr. S. D. Jackson, Sir H. Tichborne, Lady Tichborne and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kempton, Mr. J. K. R. Cama, Mr. J. P. Hardy, Surg.-Major M. D. Moriarty, Mr. W. A. Clarke, Rev. and Mrs. Gulliford, Col. H. S. Jarrett, Bishop Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Biscoe, Mr. E. Fieldlein, Major and Mrs. H. G. Kunhardt, Capt. Alexander, Mr. J. D. O'Flynn, Mr. J. H. Shepherd, Mr. Ronald Forrest, Mr. J. Permen, Mr. Deary, Mrs. T. Lewis Ingram and child, two Misses Ingram.

For Kurrachee.—From Brindisi : Mr. Baerlein.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From Brindisi : Mr. C. B. Simpson, Col. W. H. St. A. Wilton, Mr. K. P. Menon, Mr. J. F. Davies.

For Singapore (via Bombay).—From London : Mr. Barnett.

For Shangai (via Bombay).—From London : Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Kelly.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION.

THE Commission sat at the Bengal Office, Calcutta, on Saturday. There were present :—Dr. Lethbridge, President ; Captain Street, Sir Henry Morland, Mr. J. L. Mackay, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Dr. D. W. Comins, and Mr. W. Bestic, members.

The President intimated that the Government of India had asked him to nominate one of the members of the Commission as Secretary, and he had selected Captain Street. A fresh set of questions had been prepared and circulated, and it was proposed to divide them under the following heads : General questions : Passenger accommodation ; Hurricane decks of vessels. Special fittings ; Life-saving appliances ; Survey of ships for passengers ; Medical ; and Load Lines.

Mr. Mackay objected to questions being drawn up and suggested that witnesses should be subjected to *viva voce* examination. He was not prepared to accept answers concocted outside by witnesses, and strongly objected to those already sent in forming part of their proceedings. Questions should be put to witnesses and then any member should have the right to cross-examine him. After a short discussion it was resolved that answer to questions should be circulated, and should not form part of the proceedings until the witness's cross-examination should be concluded.

Mr. Bushby was then called before the Commission, and the questions were put to him one by one. In cross-examination on some of these by several members of the Commission he replied as follows : I have been assisted in making these answers, and they are in the original with the exception of some slight corrections. Mr. Bestic has assisted me in making these replies only as to their forms. The answers representing my opinion in all cases. I have taken part in drawing up questions in order to illustrate my answers. I suggested additional questions to elucidate my answers to the original ones. I have had practical experience in the conveyance of passengers, having been Chief Engineer on a China line once. I have never travelled in a steamer carrying a large number of passengers across the Bay of Bengal, but only once to Chandbally. I have seen large numbers of these vessels within the past eight years. I see that the requirements of the Act are complied with. I have not the original draft paper from which these answers were printed. They were torn up.

The Commission here adjourned to inspect the steamer Mombassa.

"FORECAST is better than hard work." In laying out your day's work always include SAPOLIO in your estimate. It lightens labour. Agents—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DOUBLE MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GUDU SAHEB WALLUD BODE SAHEB.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hart-Davies, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 21st October last, convicted the accused of the murder of his wife and of attempting to commit suicide, and passed upon him a sentence of death. Mr. Budroodin, with Mr. M. V. Bhat, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The facts of the case were that, on the morning of the 26th August last, the accused, his wife Biama, and his little daughter Rajma, were asleep in a room of the accusied's house. The accused's second wife, Hosanana, went to the room to awake them. On pushing, the door of the room opened, and Hosanana saw Biama and Rajma lying like corpses on the floor, and the accused lying there and groaning. She informed one Nabeesaheb of what she had seen, and he advised her to send for the police patel. On arrival at the place with other men, the patel called out to the accused, who made no reply. The patel ordered the door of the room, which was fastened from inside, to be opened by unhinging it. It was accordingly opened in that manner, and one Dostghir, who was in front, saw the accused cutting his throat with a knife. It was wrested out of his hand. The police party saw the corpses of Biama and Rajma in the room, with an axe lying near them. The accused was taken out of the room, the door of which was closed, and the patel made a report to the chief constable. The accused subsequently made a confession of his crime before the third-class magistrate of Navalgund. The Sessions Judge remarked that the case was a perfectly simple one. The axe, which was smeared with blood, belonged to the accused ; and it was evident he alone must have committed the murder, as the door was blocked up inside by pieces of wood. The fact that he cut his throat when assistance came, also went show his guilt. The accused had really no defence at all. He said he did not know how the affair happened ; but he accused no one ; and there was no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that his confused statements arose from a consciousness of his guilt. It was a curious feature in the case that there was no apparent motive for the crime. The accused and the deceased wife were on friendly terms, and he gave varying statements in his confession. Probably, the Sessions Judge remarked, his first statement was true, that it was in a sudden fit of passion at being abused that he committed the crime ; but the brutal part of the murder was the killing of his little girl, a poor child of four years. The Sessions Judge saw no possible reason for doubt that the accused was guilty on both the charges—murder and attempting to commit suicide. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or sentence. The sentence of death was therefore confirmed.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

541-90—Conroy and B—Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy vs The Bank of Bengal and others—Craige L O.
462-90—Craige, L O—The Bank of Bengal vs Haji Abdul Latif Baladina and others—Conry and B.

Testamentary Suits.

19-90—Tyabji and D—Manore Tejajee vs Narondass Canjee—Little S F and N.
18-90—Ardasir, H, and D—Rutonbai widow vs Hormusjee Manokjee Modi—Nanu and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

240-87—J C Cama—Harilal Jamnadas vs Mulji Ghiga and others—W G P and R, and M E and H.
402-90—Payne, G and S—Mayaram Bhanjee vs Bai Luxmibai—Conroy and B.
584-89—In person—Cursetji Dorabji Bhomisa vs Ardesir Dorabji Bhomisa.
354-90—In person—Jan Mahomed Cassum vs Rushee Munjee Khetsey and others—Chitnis M and M.
29-90—In person—A pauper—Shaik Nohidin Shaik Edroo and others vs Nandram Raniram—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

720-89—Crawford, B B and B—The Bank of Bengal vs Mahowrao Venayekraojee and others—Little, S F and N.—Part heard.
101-90—Macfarlane, E. and H—Rughoonath Jesung vs Ramjee Bhugwan—Jefferson, B D and K.
459-90—Ardesir, H and D —Oomer Jamal Vuyadina vs. Haji Mehdi Kajeerani—Conroy and B.
724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorjee Vussonjee vs Samalee Salla Mahomed Hassum.
116-89—T A Bland—H Dewhurst and another vs Tribhowan Hansraj and others—Tyabji and D.
179-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Narotum Crustnaji vs. Bhugwandas Samaldas and others—Pestonjee and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

549-89—Crawford, B, B and B—John Macfarlane vs H J R Hemming—In person.
104-90—In person—H J R Hemming vs J Macfarlane—Crawford, B, B and B.
406-87—In person—Moti Prima vs Boodul Dossaji—E Wilkin—Part heard.
190-90—Crawford, B, B and B—The B B and C I R Co vs Govind Ramjee and others—W and G, and C L and O. Part heard.

For hearing.

694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs S. V. Dhurundhur—Ardesir, H and D.

To speak to the minutes of the Order.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

For Examination of Witnesses.

Chalk, W and S—In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
C A Turner, Liquidator, Jamsetjee Hormusjee Limboowalla, Petitioner.
89-90—Little, S F and N—J B K Macbeth vs. The Khangaum Manufacturing Co.—Thakurdas, D and C.
95-90—Thakurdas, D and C —The Khangaum Manufacturing Co. vs. J B K Macbeth—Little, S F and N.
324-90—Chalk, W and S—Thucker Runchordas Sunderjee vs Pathan Hubibkhan vulud Esmailkhan and others.
362-90—Cragie, L and O—J H N Graham and others vs Harridas Cooverji—Conroy and B.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other, matters were disposed of.

RE OOJUMSEY VAKHATCHAND.

Mr. Dhairayavan applied on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order for four months, on the ground that the Official Assignee required time to collect outstandings. Mr. Manker opposed, but his lordship granted the application for one month, with an order that the creditors should attend the Official Assignee's office regularly.

RE LALJEE PREMJEE THUCKER.

Mr. Manker stated that the insolvent could not, in accordance with the orders of the Court, file his schedule with certain amendments, and asked for an extension of time. Mr. Russell stated that it was quite impossible to go on with the case with the schedule in its present condition, and withdrew opposition on condition that a day was fixed. His lordship ordered the schedule to be amended on or before the 20th inst.

RE THACKARSEY BHAJEE.

Mr. Manker moved on behalf of opposing creditors, Messrs. Warden and Co., that the petition of the insolvent be dismissed. His Lordship refused to grant the application, as the schedule had only been filed on the 20th August last.

RE KESHEOSHA BIN HARRYSHA.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order. His Lordship remarked that out of Rs. 16,865, only Rs. 1,300 was due to the Bombay creditors, and refused the indulgence.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Geoghegan, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster, on duty, from Deolali.

DECEMBER 6.

Weekes, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Matheran.

DECEMBER 9.

Luckhardt, Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 10.

Kinahan, Lieut, Ms, 21st Hus, on leave, from Deolali.
Wimble, Lieut, Ms, Comt, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Merriman, Col, Bo, Chief Engr Mily Works, from leave, to Poona.

DECEMBER 8.

Parkinson, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloucester Regt, on duty, to Deolali.

DECEMBER 9.

Thomas, Lieut, Ms, 1st Cheshire, on leave, to Deolali.

DECEMBER 10.

Wimble, Lieut, Ms, Comt, from furlough, to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 11th December, 1890.

1. There will be gun-drill at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday next the 12th instant.

2. On Saturday, next the 13th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. guns. Dress :—Drill order.

3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 10th instant :—No. 126 Gr. J. Penny.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 11th December, 1890.

1. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File with the band will parade on the Oval opposite the High Court at 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 12th instant. Captain Lund, Lieut F. W. English and 2nd Lieut. H. R. H. Wilkinson will be the officers for the Guard.

2. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 13th instant at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus, at Colaba, Parel-Road, Grant Road and Girgaum, at 3-50 p. m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Car on Saturday the 13th instant as follows :—

Byculla School—One single car leaves Victoria Gardens, at 3-50 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be parade at the Kennedy Sea Face at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. The range at Colaba will be available on Saturday the 13th instant at 4 p.m. (Recruits only.)

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 6, 1890.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Mr H W Bliss, CIE, of the Madras Civil Service, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

With effect from the 19th Nov 1890—

Mr C J Lyall, Indian Civil Service, Secy to the Chief Commsr of Assam and Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr F C Daukes, Indian Civil Service, Depy Commrs, Assam, and Offg Secy to the Chief Commsr, Assam, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surg A E Roberts, MB, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Surg G M Giles' services are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from the 1st inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev J O'F Willcocks, Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, from the 17th Nov. 1890.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg A E Roberts, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Offg Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, from date of relief.

Surg E R W C Carroll, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surg A B Roberts, MB.

The services of Mr. F Henvey, Resident of the 1st class, and Governor-Genl's Agent in Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, from the 3rd Jan. 1891.

Mr. J Tintner, Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 22nd Nov. 1890.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments and promotions of officers are made in the Postal Dept :—

Mr G J Hynes, Depy Postmaster-General, 1st grade to be Postmaster-Genl, Punjab.

Mr A G Faichnie, Depy Postmaster-Genl, 2nd grade, to be Depy Postmaster-Genl, 1st grade.

Mr J W Pilkington, Depy Postmaster-Genl, 3rd grade, to be Depy Postmaster-Genl, 2nd grade.

Mr J Cornwall, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade and Offg 2nd Asssistant Director-Genl, is appointed to be Depy Postmaster-Genl, 3rd Grade.

Mr E A Doran, Supt of Post Offices, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assist Director-Genl of the Post Office, vice Mr Cornwall.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R W Nicholson, Bombay Staff Corps, Depy Assistant Commsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 2nd Oct, 1889.

Lieut D Baker, Bombay Staff Corps, Depy Assist Commsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 4th Oct, 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Surgs, appointed to the Bengal Estabt, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified :—H Smith, MD, 27 Oct, 1890; and C. N. C. Wimberly, 27th Oct. 1890.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

Lieut-Col P J Maitland, Bombay Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 4th Bombay Cavy, to officiate as an Assist Secy, vice Major E G Barrow, proceeding on furlough, dated 5th Dec. 1890

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieut H J Bateman-Champain, West Yorkshire Regt, appointed by the Secy of State for India to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date of his arrival in India.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Capt H V Riggs, R E, Exec Engr, 4th grade, Mily Works Dept, (p a) for 15 months, embarking on the 10th Jan 1891.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—Capt and Bt-Major E G Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Assist Secy to the Govt of India, Mily Dept, for one year. Pension service—nineteenth year, commenced 4th Dec. 1890.

Capt H L Custance, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 36th (Sikh) Regt or Bengal Infy, 2nd-in-Command, Myingyan Police Battn, Burma, for one year. Pension service—12th year, commenced 17th May, 1890.

Lieut H B Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, Depy Assist Commy Genl, 2nd class, for six months. Pension service,—7th year commenced 14th May, 1890.

Col S J Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Col in the Army—Lieut-Col F W Buller, Madras General List, Cavy, 4th Dec. 1880.

Bengal Staff Corps—Capts to be Majors, 30th Nov, 1890—A Masters and F D Welchman.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col G T Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, from the 9th Jan. 1891, subject to H M's approval.

Surg-Major J Blood, MB, Civil Surg, Shajahanpore, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the temporary half-pay list, from the 21st Dec., 1890, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Cossipore Arty Vols—Mr J Steen is appointed to be Second-Lieut, vice Ashton, promoted, dated 15th September, 1890.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Mr A C Chapman is appointed to be Capt to complete the Estabt ; and Mr F A Cooper is appointed to be Lieut to complete the Estabt.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Mily Works Dept from the dates specified :—

Lieut H J M Marshall, RE, from Attached to Assist Engr 2nd grade, from 29th Sept, 1890 ; Lieut F R F Boileau, RE, from Assist Engr, 2nd grade, to be Assist Engr, 1st grade, from 30th Sept, 1890 ; Lieut G B Hingston, RE, from Assist Engr, 2nd grade, to Assist Engr, 1st grade, from 17th Oct, 1890 ; Lieut H O Lathbury, RE, from Assist Engr, 2nd grade, to Assist Engr, 1st grade, from 18th Oct, 1890 ; and Second-Lieut F F N Rees, RE, from Attached, to Assist Engr, 2nd grade, from 22nd Oct, 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C V Smith, Rl Navy, has been appointed by the Secy of State to the Marine Survey of India as Assist Surveyor, 1st class, from the 17th Nov, 1890, vice Lieut H H Douglas, Rl Navy, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R N Hodges, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Moghal Sarai-Daltongabj Section of the Moghal Sarai-Howrah Railway Survey, with the rank of Supdt of Works.

Mr. R T Mallet, Offg Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Central Div, is granted furlough out of India until the 6th March, 1892.

Lieut-Col T B B Savi, RE, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Offg Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Central Div, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr.

While so officiating Lieut-Col Savi will hold the rank of Offg Supdg Engr, 3rd class.

Mr. R T Denne Assist Engr, 1st grade ; State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, is transferred to the Estabt under the control of the Govt of Madras for employment on railways.

Mr. F G Heaven, Depy Examiner of Accounts, on return from furlough, is posted to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Account, Bombay

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Account Branch :—Mr W Ogden, from Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, temporary, to Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, from 1st Dec, 1890 ; Mr J A Marshall, Assist Examiner, 1st grade, permanent, to Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, permanent, from 1st Dec, 1890 ; Mr C C Swetenham, from Assist Examiner, 1st grade, permanent, to Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, permanent, from 2nd Dec. 1890 ; Mr A R Bechee, from Examiner, 2nd class, temporary, to Examiner, 3rd class, permanent, from 29th Oct. 1890 ; and Mr H Stuart, from Examiner, 3rd class, temporary, to Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent, from 29th Oct. 1890.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Mr J H Hechle, 3rd Assist Registrar, Original Side, has been allowed privilege leave for three months, from 26th Nov. 1890.

The Hon the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court has appointed H A Atkin, Esq. of No. 46, Queen Victoria Street, London, EC, Solicitor, and a member of the firm of Messrs Sanderson, Holland, and Atkin, of London, a Commsr within all parts of England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr V C French, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, Burmah, is permanently promoted to the 2nd grade, from the 21st Nov 1890.

Mr G W McGeorge, Exec Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, fron the 11th Dec 1890.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr J M Rutherford, Traffic Supdt, 1st class, 2nd grade, is granted furlough out of India for six months' from 15th Nov 1890.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 10TH OF DECEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·103	W N W	4	80·1	55·1	73	..	3·01	×2·91
Agra	30·117	N W	4	81·6	56·1	80	..	..	..
Cawnpore	30·054	N W	2	82·6	55·5	73	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·043	W	1	83·5	57·7	89	..	..	—0·23
Jhansi	30·077	N W	2	84·4	61·4	68	..	..	—0·11
Jacobabad	30·149	Calm.	1	73·4	45·0	75	..	2·50	+2·50
Kurrachee	30·142	E N E	7	78·6	57·0	76	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajmere	30·171	Calm.	3	75·8	53·2	74	..	0·82	+0·75
Deesa	30·096	N N E	..	83·1	55·4	37	..	..	—0·08
Rajkote	30·103	N N E	5	82·9	49·0	60	..	..	—0·35
Neemuch	30·126	N N W	6	81·3	52·8	70	..	0·03	—0·07
Indore	30·111	Calm.	1	85·1	55·1	61	..	0·03	—0·38
Saugor	30·049	S S W	3	82·3	59·7	73	..	0·10	—0·48
Jubbulpur	30·070	S S E	1	83·4	60·8	80	..	0·60	+0·06
Hoshangabad	30·076	Calm.	2	84·3	63·8	85	..	0·06	—0·39
Khandwa	30·063	S	2	85·2	62·6	71	..	1·34	+0·84
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpoor	30·059	Calm.	3	83·7	64·2	89	..	2·53	+1·67
Amraoti	30·056	S E	5	87·8	62·8	92	0.18	1.75	+0·97
Akola	30·046	Calm.	4	87·5	65·3	90	0·06	1·10	+0·20
Surat	30·066	N W	L	87·0	60·0	68	..	0·04	—0·14
Malegaon	30·063	Calm.	1	86·9	60·9	78	..	1·04	+0·28
Bombay	30·020	E N E	10	86·0	72·0	75	..	1·38	+0·80
Poona	30·081	Calm.	5	83·0	62·9	92	0·03	4·89	+3·60
Sholapore	30·061	E	8	84·7	65·6	70	..	8·26	+7·19
Ratnagiri	30·015	S W	5	88·9	71·4	71	..	1·38	+0·87
Belgaum	30·023	S S E	2	83·8	60·9	69	..	5·26	+3·40
Goa	30·032	N E	8	84·0	77·0	95	..	1·76	..
Karwar	29·983	Calm.	2	88·8	68·8	87	..	2·30	—0·57
Mangalore	29·987	E N E	1	90·8	73·4	80	..	1·31	—2·24
Calicut	29·978	E N E	4	88·8	72·6	76	..	4·15	—1·86
Cochin	29·970	N E	L	89·3	74·6	71	..	6·52	—1·76
Bangalore	30·116	E N E	4	78·7	60·9	80	..	9·72	+5·79
Secunderabad	30·067	E N E	2	85·7	63·4	75	..	2·26	+0·34
Masulipatam	30·063	N	1	83·6	68·5	96	..	11·59	+3·84
Bellary	30·087	Calm.	3	85·5	64·0	85	..	4·84	+2·55
Cuddapah	30·048	S S W	..	86·5	66·9	81	..	3·22	—2·58
Madras	30·046	N	8	87·2	73·2	94	..	5·18	—14·33
Coimbatore	30·028	N E	3	84·3	68·3	81	..	0·78	—3·94
Trichinopoly	30·002	NN E	6	88·0	71·4	74	..	5·33	—1·24
Negapatam	29·982	N N E	7	82·9	73·7	81	..	16·29	—5·39
Colombo (9th)	29·983	N	4	85·5	72.5	78	6·13	11·92	—0·10

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed rather irregularly and by small amounts throughout the whole of the Indian region. Readings are relatively very high in Rajputana and very low on the West Coast from Karwar southwards as far as Cochin and also at Nagapatam. The barometric differences between the Coast and the land stations on the Malabar Coast are rather large but otherwise the isobars show no change of any importance. The barometer reads above the normal average in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, the Punjab, at almost all stations in the Bombay Presidency and also locally at Indore and Agra and below it elsewhere. Winds are westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, while over the greater part of the country north-westerly to south-easterly currents generally prevail. The force has been fresh at Madras, Nagapatam, Goa, Bombay and Sholapur and generally light elsewhere. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 8 miles per hour at Delhi, Bombay and Calicut. The maximum temperature is generally moderately above the average everywhere, the excess amounting to from 5° to 8° at Allahabad, Jhansi, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Akola. The highest maximum was 91° at Mangalore. The night temperature is on the whole above the normal average everywhere, the departures from the normal being considerable at most of the land stations to the northwards of latitude 16°. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (45°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are moderately cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and also locally at Cochin, Belgaum and Rajkot, and are generally free from cloud in all the remaining places. Light showers are reported to have fallen at Poona Akola and Amraoti, but there appears to have been no rain anywhere else. Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over the greater part of the country and moderately strong winds are likely to prevail on and off the Malabar Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

'XMAS CARDS.—Thousands of varieties, consisting of Luminous, hand painted, Opal, Fringed, Fancy, Silk, Ivory, etc., from one Pice each.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Rs. 1-6. Cuticura Soap, Rs. 2 per box. Glycerine, 28 lbs tins, Annas 10 per lb. Aether for Ice Machine. 28 lbs. tins, Re. 1 per lb.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES and EVENING TIES.—2 Button White Kid Gloves, Rs. 2 per pair. White Evening Bows and Ties, Rs. 3-8 per dozen. Black Silk Evening Ties, As. 8 each. Black Silk and Satin evening bows, As. 12 each.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Dumbell's Bona-fide Sale of Household Furniture, Piano, Plated, Glass and Crockery-ware, Carriages, &c, Breach House, Maluxmee.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL (Mahableshwar Hills) RE-OPENS, January 5. For boarders apply to the HEAD MASTER.

A LARGE PORTION of a very DESIRABLE SHOP in Church Gate Street. Rent only Rs. 60. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, No. 2 Hornby Road.

BUNGALOW, WANTED, Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill. Four bedrooms.—"B," care of this Office.

WANTED, Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES in good order. Apply to Offier, Commanding S. W. BORDERERS, Allahabad.

WANTED, A CAPITALIST to Buy Our settled business with Rs. 45,000. A very' very good concern, will give about Rs. 175 per cent. For particulars apply to "Z," care of this Paper.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Puddings, and Mince-Meat, &c., &c. To avoid Disappointment please REGISTER your ORDERS at PEARSE'S, 7 Church Gate Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

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BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

AIR-GUNS of all kinds repaired and new springs replaced, the same guaranteed for 2 months. In case of breakage a new one is replaced ,free.—STEFFENAUER & Co. Fort,, Bombay.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!—Embroidered Hand Work Corah, Tusser, and Hemptin Muslin Skirts, Handkerchives, &c., &c., at M. E. COOPER & Co., No. 10, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Parisian, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address "93" care of this Office.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—A Bay Arab PONY, landed 4 months ago, aged nearly 4, splendid mover, Rs. 250. Also a Grand Bay Country-bred Cavalry HORSE, aged 9, would make a good trapper, Rs. 175. Apply, Wm. WATSON and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks, Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well-Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper, N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Large Airy Apartments, Available for Families and Bachelors. Terms Moderate.

BOARD and LODGING for Single Gentlemen or Married Couple. Good Table. Terms very reasonable.—3, Colaba Causeway.

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A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. PARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on 10th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Dec. 1890.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such at Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST LANDED, ex "Nowshera," a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

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DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
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OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

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In Wood or Iron with best double woven
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Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
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Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Up-Countries Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.
None are genuine unless signed by me.
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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, opposite to the Old Secretariat, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., a splendid and valuable assortment of gold watches for ladies and gentlemen, comprising automatic repeaters, chronographs, keyless-hunting and half-hunting and studded with valuable gems on engraved engine turned and enamelled cases, by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., being a fitting opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs, and others to avail themselves to secure the best description of watches ever offered for sale by public competition, at much lower rates than can be procured at any shop. As also a splendid chance of offering ladies and gentlemen to secure them for Christmas presents to their friends, or as prizes to the deserving.

Catalogues will be ready by the time the watches are on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th December, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

THERE was no further decline in Consols in London yesterday. Monday's reduced quotation of 96⅜ being again given in Reuter's financial telegram, but the market rates of discount were advanced ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅜ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4⅛ and 4 per cent. respectively; this movement, like that in the Funds on Monday, having doubtless been caused by the state of affairs in New York where press telegrams under yesterday's date state that a financial crisis was feared. Half a million in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan receded ½ per cent., say, to 107. Bar Silver was ½ per cent., lower at 47½d. per oz.; but Rupee Paper was ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅝ in 4½ per cents., at £78⅜, and £81⅞, respectively; and in New York the metal was a cent. higher at 103, with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·82½ dollars. The Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was put down ⅛ per cent. yesterday, say to 1s. 5⅞d. In Paris, French Rentes were down ½ per cent., at 95; Exchange on London was ten centimes higher, at fcs. 25·31.

The Market for Bombay Linseed was flat, and the spot price was unaltered at 41s. 6d. per quarter; but the arrival rate was 6d. lower, at the same quotation, ex-quay. Wheat continued dull, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool was 1d. per cental lower, at 7s. 4d. ex-quay, No. 1 Spot Soft White, and Soft Red, however, being unchanged in value.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet again all round, last evening, with the total Sales smaller than on the previous day, at 8,000 bales, but including a larger proportion of Surats, at 1,000 bales. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for all deliveries excepting March-April, for which the advance was 1-32d., the quotation in the nearest position being 5⅛d., and in the most distant 5 19-64d. per lb. The day's Imports were heavy at 34,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York was still 9⅜ cents. yesterday; but Futures for March were 7 points. higher, at 9·46 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, were 50,000 bales; and the figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts	50,000	51,000	58,000
Three days' do. ...	141,000	137,000	147,000

There has been less doing in our local Cotton Market to-day, and prices may be called Re 1 per candy lower for Oomra descriptions, but otherwise unchanged, the feeling at closing having been steady. The purchases of ready Cotton of the new crop have consisted mainly of Julgaum, at Rs. 178½-83; Bengals, at Rs. 160-76; and Hinganghat, and Ginned, at Rs. 203-7¼; with smaller parcels of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 174; Pachora, at Rs. 176; Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 181¼; and Cutch, at Rs. 173¼; amounting in all to some 1,650 bales. A little old Veraval also changed hands at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for export to-day, on the basis of previous rates at which the market closed steady.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, and not much fresh business has transpired to-day. The price of Yellow Gujerat Rape Seed, which is almost nominal in the absence of supplies, has been advanced 1¼ to 2 annas per cwt., say to Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-7-6, other descriptions remaining unaltered in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	4,234 bales.
Wheat	21,895 cwt.
Linseed................................	3,637 "
Gingelly................................	6,291 "
Castor Seed................................	1,791 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much doing. The "China" (s) has been fixed, for December loading, under open charter, the terms of which have not transpired, but are believed to be about 17s. 3d. per ton. The "Elba" (s) has been fixed from Rangoon to Bombay, for January loading, at Rs. 15 per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firm all day, and a fair amount of Telegraphic was sold in the morning, as well as a few Credits; but the market hardened as the day advanced, supported by the firm tenor of advices from Calcutta, and in the afternoon the Banks were not eager to work either way, preferring to await news of the result of Council allotments. At closing, forward Demand was quoted for January at 1s. 6 5-16d. and Credits for December at 1s. 6 9-16d. to 5-8d. and ready rates firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 6 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 6½ to 9-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	...1·95 to 1·95¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. in the rate of Fours for Money and for the February settlement has been established to-day, the closing rates having been 103⅜, and 103¼, respectively, with a steady, though good market at the rise; but for the February account the rate is unchanged at 103 3-16. For 4½ per cents. 106⅞ to 107 is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has shown some further movement, generally in favour of sellers, and we note an advance of Rs. 10 in Central India, City of Bombay, Connaught, and Empress; and of Rs. 15 in James Greaves, at our quotations; and of 5 each in Howard and Bullough, and Imperial, at our quotations. On the other hand, Manockji Petit are Rs. 30; Luckmidas, Rs. 10; and Mazagon, and Queen, Rs. 5 lower; Port Canning shares are Rs. 5 higher.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here from Colombo this morning, and the s. s. Shannon arrived here from Colombo this evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 10.

Mail steamer Clyde from China arrived.
Mail steamer Massilia from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah ....4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 5⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅜
4½ per cent. "	81⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	107
Bar Silver	47½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 9.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·7

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

6 a.m... ... ... 73·6
10 a.m... ... ... 80·3
2 p.m... ... ... 83·0
4 p.m... ... ... 81·5

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 10th December, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	11	35 a.m.	2	...
Teheran	10	1	7 p.m.	...	27
Suez	10	1	50 p.m.	1	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 10th December, 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	37	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	23	...	2
" Madras	...	29	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

KING—December 4, at Jardine Burn, Forsyth Street Greenock, Scotland, Mr John King, of the firm of John King and Co, Engineers, Howrah and Calcutta. (By cablegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—November 25, at Palampur, Kangra Valley, the wife of P F Campbell, of a son.
FOWLE—December 4, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain T F T Fowle, of a daughter.
RODRIGUES—November 28, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. J B Rodrigues, P W D, Madura District, of a son.
SIMS—December 1, at Burriarpore, Tirhoot the wife of Edward A Sims, of a son.
WALLER—December 5, at 2, Camac Street, Calcutta, the the wife of R R Waller, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COTES—DUNCAN—December 6, St Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev S B Taylor, M A, Chaplain, Everard Charles Cotes, of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, to Sara Jeannette, eldest daughter of Charles Duncan, Esq., of Brantford, Ontario, Canada.
TUTT—CARR—November 24, at Warora, C P, by the Rev Father Lord, Edward George Tutt, Sergeant-Major Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, to Louise Frances, youngest daughter of the late Charles la Riede Carr, of Madras.

DEATHS.

LOVERY—December 5, at Palmlands, Kilpauk, Charlotte Ellen, the beloved wife of Basil Lovery, aged 62 years and 2 months.
IMPEY—December 3, at Jhansi, of dysentery, Violet Alma, dearly loved daughter of W H L and A G Impey, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

THE Government of India have lately been in consultation with the local Governments concerning the best measures for protecting the population against snakes and wild animals. In spite of what has been done by a system of rewards for the destruction of snakes, the mortality from snake-bites is still serious enough to warrant the Secretary of State in calling the attention of Government to it. The number of persons killed by wild animals is much less considerable. A Government resolution dealing with the returns for the last three years shows that last year 2,724 persons were killed, and that the average mortality for the past ten years has been almost exactly that number. Bengal heads the return with 1,437; then come the North-West Provinces with 375; the Central Provinces with 274; Madras with 230; Assam with 197; and Bombay 101. Thus, despite an expenditure of fourteen and a half lakhs in the last ten years, no reduction has been made in the destruction caused by the larger carnivora. The only consolation that the returns yield is that in the battle between man and wild beasts the victims on the side of the latter enormously outnumber those on the other side. The number of human beings killed by wild animals in ten years was under thirty thousand; the number of wild animals killed in the same period for which rewards were given was nearly 166,000, amongst which tigers numbered 17,885; leopards 44,464; bears 16,216; wolves 61,404; and hyenas 15,976. Much of this slaughter represents the destruction of animals which were not necessarily dangerous to human life, and if greater attention could be concentrated upon man-eaters, the object for which the system of rewards was established would be more thoroughly realized. However, cattle as well as men have to be thought of, and there was not one of the 166,000 of the animals destroyed which was not, actually or potentially, a killer of cattle. So far as cattle are concerned the inefficiency of the measures adopted thus far is proved in the fact that the number of cattle reported killed shows a marked tendency to increase. The average for the last decade was a little over fifty-two thousand a year, while the number killed in the last of the ten years was nearly sixty-six thousand. It was not at all too soon, therefore, for the Government to raise the question whether an improvement might be devised in the measures for the destruction of wild animals. The suggestion that a Government organization should be established is made, only to be dismissed on the ground that an experiment in that direction which was made in Madras some years ago was expensive and disappointing. The existing system of offering rewards is therefore to be maintained, but efforts are to be made to increase its efficiency. More freedom is to be exercised in the issue of licenses to agriculturists in the neighbourhood of forests. Here, no doubt, there is room for improvement, and it is to be hoped that the "particular attention" which the Government of India have drawn to the necessity for giving greater facilities to the people to protect themselves, notwithstanding the Arms Act, will have the desired effect. The local Governments and district officers can do much to ensure that the Act, while it keeps arms out of the hands of people who are not to be trusted with them, shall not stand in the way of people who need them for the legitimate purposes of defence against wild animals.

The Government resolution makes a practical distinction between man-eaters and ordinary tigers. The destruction of one tiger which has taken to man-eating, it is pointed out, is of much more importance than that of a number of ordinary tigers, and the suggestion is made that more liberality should be shown in the offer of rewards for the slaughter of the former class. A more effective measure, however, than encouraging native shikaris to look after these jungle tyrants is suggested. The Government of India think that the offer of rewards sufficient to cover their expenses would often induce military officers and others who have leisure at certain times of the year to organize parties with the object of disposing of man-eaters, and it is suggested that in the case of man-eaters large rewards should be offered, together with assistance in the way of elephants and other arrangements on the part of the district officials. This is an excellent idea, and we should like to hear what practical sportsman have to say about it. Forest officers and some of the district officials who may think they have a first claim upon shikar of this sort and the kudos attaching to it may have their own views about it. But those two thousand seven hundred victims a year are a great and deplorable fact, and it is evident that there is need for fresh recruits for the army of sportsmen who are able and willing to protect the people against the ravages of man-eaters. Something might be done, to begin with, by organizing a method of giving early information of the presence of a man-eater to the various regimental messes and to the newspapers in the Presidency towns, so that any sportsman who may be able to organize a week's sport may be induced to make a raid upon the offender. There are seasons in the year when official *khubber* in the Bombay papers of a man-eater in the Central Provinces or Berar would attract parties from Bombay who would not as readily set out on the mere chance of finding sport. One of the recommendations of the Government will be read by some of the shikaries on this side in connection with the little controversy that there was last year between the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and some members of the Bombay Natural History Society. Shooting parties, the Government recommend, which engage to submit to the required precautions against injury to the forests, should be encouraged for the destruction of tigers and other dangerous carnivora in reserved forests. Mr. Gilbert and some others of our local sportsmen read anything but encouragement in the rules promulgated in the Central Provinces in 1888, believing as they did that the rules made things much easier for forest officers than for any one else. Perhaps this recommendation by Government may put matters on a more satisfactory footing. Government evidently look for outside co-operation in the keeping down of destructive animals, and where the rules of the local administrations are in conflict with that idea there ought to be no difficulty, in the face of this resolution, in getting them amended.

Snakes, however, are much more destructive of life in India than the most formidable of man-eaters. In eleven years there were no fewer than 219,367 deaths from snake-bite, or an average of about exactly twenty thousand a year. In Bengal the deaths last year numbered 10,681; in the North-West Provinces 6,445; in Madras 1,587; in Bombay 1,080. A peculiarity in the returns upon which Government are silent is the enormous proportion which the snakes for the killing of which rewards were paid in the Bombay Presidency bear to the total for India. In all India 577,770 snakes were killed last year, for which rewards were given by the local authorities, and of these no fewer than 433,795 were in the Bombay Presidency, where the deaths from snake-bite were less than a tenth of those in Bengal. Yet the snakes killed in Bengal were only 41,000, or less then a tenth of the number killed in Bombay. These strange disproportions were brought to notice by Mr. Vidal in a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society early in the present year, though Mr. Vidal directed more attention to the enormous contribution which the district of Rutnagherry made to the total slaughter of snakes in the Bombay Presidency, than to the proportion which the snakes killed in this Presidency bear to the record for all India. Mr. Vidal's latest year for comparison was 1887, when the number of snakes destroyed in the Bombay Presidency was 311,476, and of these no fewer than 255,378 were in the Rutnagherry district. On the average of six years the number of snakes annually destroyed in the district was 225,721 out of an average for the Presidency of 273,186. The returns for Rutnagherry are not specifically included in the Government resolution, but it is safe to say that at least half of the snakes killed in all India for which rewards are paid by Government are killed in that one district. Rutnagherry, indeed, is the home of the Phursa, or *echis carinata*, and Mr. Vidal assumed, apparently with good ground, that all or nearly all the snakes destroyed for reward in that district belong to the *echis* species. The question of the efficacy of the system of rewards for snake-killing is discussed by Government, as it had been discussed by Mr. Vidal, but from different points of view. Mr. Vidal believes in it, provided it be resorted to with vigour and perseverance. He mentions the fact that in 1862, when the reward for Phursas was temporarily increased from six pies to two annas a head, 115,921 Phursas were killed and brought in for rewards in Rutnagherry within eight days. The rate of payment was, however, quickly reduced, and the rate of destruction fell with it, so that, despite the considerable number of snakes killed every year, no real impression seems to be made. The Government seem less disposed than Mr. Vidal would be to trust to the stamping out process. They think that the campaign has really to be fought, not in the jungle, where the snakes do comparatively little harm, but in the neighbourhood of houses, where they find cover in the heaps of refuse of which the Indian villager, with his insanitary instincts, is so dangerously tolerant. There is, no doubt, a good deal in the suggestion, which adds a new item to the programme for village sanitation. It is in the villages that the battle can be carried on with best effect; in the jungle the enemy holds his own through sheer force of numbers.

RUSSIA is about to try to turn the oasis of Merv, of which she took possession six years ago, to good account. The *Levant Herald* makes the announcement that the success which has so far attended the efforts to cultivate cotton in Turkestan, has led the Government to turn its attention to Merv with a view to making it a leading centre of the cotton-growing industry. The oasis is declared to be sixteen hundred miles in extent, and, though at present but a small fraction is stated by the Hon. G. Curzon, in his work on Central Asia, to be under systematic or scientific cultivation, its natural fertility is very much greater than that of any of the other oases in Turkestan. Ibn Haukal, the tenth century Arab traveller, affirmed that the fruits of Merv were finer than those of any other place, and Mr. Curzon says that not only the fruits of its orchards, but the products of its fields—wheat, cotton, barley, and numerous others—are superior to those of any other district between Khiva and Khorassan. Here is certainly a propitious start in the race, but the natural resources are further to be developed. Already extensive irrigation works have been commenced, and Sir Colin Scott Moncrief has been invited to inspect the district and give the Russian Government the benefit of his advice. The river Murghab and its tributaries furnish an abundance of water, the only difficulty so far acknowledged being its storage and its prevention from spreading over the land in shallows and losing itself in the surrounding sand. Hitherto only sufficient cotton to supply local wants has been grown, though that has been of good quality. Wherever cotton-growing in Central Asia has been carried on with any degree of success, it has been due to natural or artificial means of irrigation. This fact is fully realised by the Russian Government, which also recognises the necessity for works of unusual magnitude requiring exceptional skill in designing. It was consequent upon this knowledge that a commission was recently appointed by the Russian Finance Minister to consider the best means of encouraging the culture of cotton in Central Asia. Included in the report of the Commission was a representation that a great hindrance to the extension of the industry was a lack of money among the natives, so great that they could not obtain seed, implements, or take steps to irrigate their land. Moreover, the land in the principal territories of Central Asia, where cotton is or could be grown, is held by the natives in common, and many interests have to be considered before any change in the system of culture, or in the crops raised, can be decided on. The Government, however, has apparently resolved upon a method of overcoming these difficulties satisfactory to itself, if not to landholders. It was recommended by the Commission that advances should be made to the landowning communes, on condition of their growing a certain proportion of cotton in their holdings every year. Possibly this has been arranged for, and when the irrigation works are completed extensive crops of cotton may be yielded. But, says the *Levant Herald*, the efforts of the Russian Government suggest one very pertinent question: No less a sum than 9,000,000 gold roubles is received yearly in payment of duty on the imported staple; every poud raised in Asia will, of course, tend to lessen the total imported; and if the Government is to raise money and pay for irrigation works in the East, and at the same time to lose the revenue derived from cotton entering from the West, where is the profit to the State to be found? This is the vital point of the whole undertaking, but unfortunately for the State, it appears to have been lost sight of.

THE election in North Kilkenny which will take place a few days hence may be an epoch marking an event as was O'Connell's election for County Clare. Sir John Pope Hennessy, the late Governor of the Mauritius, will be the Nationalist candidate, and Mr. Parnell will nominate a candidate in opposition to him, from which it may be inferred that Sir John, though he is certain to act as a very independent politician in any event, will follow the lead of Mr. Justice McCarthy. The election will give Mr. Parnell his first opportunity of proving whether he is right or wrong in claiming that Irish opinion is on his side. He and his supporters have seemed very confident as to their strength in the constituencies; but it is a question, not of boasting, but of voting power, after all. The success of Mr. Parnell's nominee would be interpreted by him as a warrant for resistance *à outrance* to the attempt to drive him into the back ground. He has a very strong candidate to fight against, however. Sir John Pope Hennessy is a man of undoubted ability, who has been too long away from Ireland to have become unpopular amongst his countrymen, and who is sufficiently popular in his sympathies to gain a strong following, especially as he will have the help of the priests, who will to a man fight for him. And whether it will help him or not, he certainly does not come in the category of what Mrs. O'Shea would call the "sweeps" of political life. He is a scholar and a gentleman, and it is conceivable that he may fill a very prominent place in the Irish political world. His success, therefore, would be an important event from more than one point of view.

WE have been favoured with the following telegram from Hongkong, dated the 9th inst.:—"The fortnightly sales of yarn for Japan, Shanghai, and Hongkong, are reported at 7,500 bales. Exchange on Bombay, Rs. 222."

THE survey of the railway line from Jetalsar to Rajkote will be shortly commenced, and the expenses in connection with the survey, viz., Rs. 10,000, will be borne as follows by the states through whose territory the line passes—the Junagad State, Rs. 750; Azam Suragvalla, shareholder of Jetpur, Rs 1,750; the Gondal State, Rs. 5,000; the Rajkote State, Rs. 2,500.

Apropos of the Rawalpindi Commissariat forgery case, the Lahore paper is informed that Parbutty Churn Bunnia, who is suspected to committing the forgery and pocketing Rs. 1,100, reached Rawalpindi on Thursday morning to await his trial. It is feared in some quarters that the examination will bring to light the reckless way in which the Pindi Commissariat Account Office is managed.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 29th November was 268, against 278 and 230 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 37 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 11 in the two preceding weeks, the number being lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10; one death from small-pox during the week; 5 and deaths from tetanus, against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 94 and 30 respectively, against 110 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·2 per mille per annum, against 34·2, the mean of the last five years.

THE meeting at the British India Association's rooms, writes the *Pioneer*, leaves no doubt about the popularity at any rate of Sir Steuart Bayley's somewhat colourless *régime* in Bengal. The attendance for an occasion of the kind, was huge, and what representative men, Native or European, were absent, had sent messages expressing their sympathy with the meeting. A large contribution was raised on the spot towards the permanent memorial which is to commemorate the departing Governor's office, and the proceedings appear to have been characterised by a sincerity and heartiness that will take people almost as a surprise. And yet there is no difficulty in accounting for Sir Steuart Bayley's personal popularity. His courtesy of manner, his kindness of heart, his liberal hospitality, make themselves felt wherever he goes. As a public man, his solicitous interest for the condition of the country has come home to all during the recent season of distress; and he has established a reputation for desiring to do the right thing, which is more important perhaps towards gaining public good-will, than always doing it.

THE earnings of the East Indian Railway traffic for the week ending 29th November, 1890, are Rs. 9,65,037-10-6. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,30,563-4-6. Decrease, Rs. 34,474-6-0. From 1st July, 1890, to 29th November, 1890, Rs. 1,57,35,576-5. From 1st July 1889, to 30th November, 1889, Rs. 1,66,37,112-6-2. Decrease, Rs. 9,01,535-14-9. Miles open week ending 29th November, 1890, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open for week ending 29th November, 1890, Rs. 632-9-8. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 610-0-1. Decrease, Rs. 22-3-7.

AT the fiftieth annual meeting of the P. and O. Company, to be held yesterday, the directors were to recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on preferred stock and a dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent. on the deferred stock for the six months, together with a bonus of 3 per cent. on the latter. Taking into account the interim dividend of 3¾ per cent. on deferred stock paid in June, the distribution on this stock for the year will therefore amount to 13 per cent., viz. 10 per cent. dividend and 3 per cent. bonus.

THE native papers are taking an indulgent view of the shortcomings of the late Governor of Madras. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a representative Bengali paper, seems almost to regard Lord Connemara to be the victim. What, it asks, has Lady Connemara gained? She has blasted the life of the man whom he promised to love and obey, and blasted her own happiness entirely. Marriage is a civil contract, is it not? Well, the wife in Europe knows that she can get rid of her husband, and the husband knows that he can get rid of his wife. This feeling alone stands in the way of permanent and perfect unity of hearts. A Hindu lady would have condoned the offence of her husband on the ground that her fate was the fate of almost all women all over the world, and that the party who had offended was after all her own half.

THE extreme hardships experienced by the native camp-followers at the Attock Manœuvres, thinks the Lahore military paper, should be brought before the Government of India. No camp equipage or other shelter was afforded by the State; and, owing to the very wet weather experienced for over a week, the wretched state the poor cooks, dhobies, etc., were in, is beyond description. If not in actual warfare, something might be done for them on these annual camps. To treat them even worse than troop horses, is certainly not the proper policy for our Government, and we trust that arrangements will always be made in future.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

Parliament has been adjourned until January the 22nd.

NORTH KILKENNY ELECTION.

Sir J. Pope Hennessy is a candidate for North Kilkenny, and has sided with the anti-Parnellites.

Mr. Parnell nominates a candidate to oppose him.

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The feeling in commercial circles regarding the financial situation in the United States is now more confident.

DEATH OF DEAN CHURCH.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Richard William Church, the Dean of St. Paul's.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 28th ult., left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 10.

Mr. John Nugent, B.C.S., will join the Imperial Legislative Council as an Additional Member.

A NEW BURMA CORPS.

In place of the 32nd Madras Infantry about to be disbanded, the Myingyan Levy will be converted into 4th Burma Infantry.

CONVERSION OF REGIMENTS.

Under the scheme of conversion of the four Hindustan Regiments the 33rd will become a Battalion of Punjabi Mahomedans, the 38th Dogras, the 39th Gurkhas, the 40th Beluchis and the Trans-frontier Pathans of the Gurkha battalion will be raised in the first place at Lansdowne, late Kaludanda, but will probably be stationed at Almora afterwards.

THE CZAREWITCH'S RECEPTION.

Colonel Gerard proceeds from Western Malwa to Bombay on the 16th to complete arrangements for the Czarewitch's reception and tour.

THE STAMPS QUESTION.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce proposes addressing Government on the question under the Stamps Act.

BURMA APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Mackenzie's taking up the Chief Commissionership of Burma causes several changes in the chief posts in the Commission. Mr. E. S. Symes, Commissioner, Southern Division, has been appointed to fill the new Chief Secretaryship to the local Government, sanctioned by the Secretary of State. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. F. S. S. Copleston, Deputy Commissioner, Myingyan. Mr. DeCourcey Ireland, Commissioner of Arracan, retiring shortly, will be succeeded by Major Parrott. Mr. Thirkell White, recently gazetted to the old Chief Secretaryship, remains in his present post till he goes on furlough.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 9.

Mr. Symes, Commissioner, Southern Division, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the local Government. He will be succeeded by Mr. Copleston, Deputy Commissioner of Myingyan. Mr. Ireland, Commissioner of Arrakan, is about to retire, and will be succeeded by Major Parrott, Deputy Commissioner of Maubin.

HYDERABAD HONOURS FOR A PARSEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 10.

His Highness the Nizam has been pleased to confer the title of Nawab Framroz Jung, Khan Bahadur, on Mr. Framji Jamshedji, Collector of the Warangal District, at the birthday durbar, held on Tuesday night. His Highness and the Minister Sir Asman Jah, in conferring this honour on Mr. Framji, have honoured the Parsee community at large. Mr. Framji is the first Parsee Nawab at Hyderabad.

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA DEC. 10.

A public meeting was held this evening at Hirabag, in Poona City, in accordance with a notice, which had been widely circulated all over the station and the city by the Congress Standing Committee. The object in view being to elect delegates to represent Poona at the forthcoming National Congress meeting at Calcutta. About five hundred in all attended, including, as usual, a very large proportion of school-boys, who were very demonstrative. A great majority of those present were Brahmins with a small sprinkling of Mahrattas. No other castes or creeds were represented as far as I could make out. Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh was voted to the chair. After a desultory discussion the following gentlemen were declared to have been elected delegates to proceed to Calcutta to represent Poona, namely :—The Honourable Mr. Nulkar ; Rao Bahadurs Bhide and Purandhare, Khan Saheb Dadhabhoy Bootee ; Messrs. Namjoshi, Tilak, Nagarkar, Athale, Gondhalekar, Navalkar, G. K. Gokhale, G. G. Gokhale, V. N. Apte, H. N. Apte, N. G. Joshi, and K. G. Natu. The meeting lasted for over two hours. Before proceedings commenced handbills had been freely circulated among the audience warning the people not to elect anybody as delegates who was likely to attend the Social Reform Conference, which will assemble at Calcutta on the termination of the proceedings of the National Congress. One of the members of the Anti-Social Reform Committee being present rose to make a speech in support of these handbills, but great uproar ensued, and the meeting was threatened to terminate in a *fiasco*. The speaker was hissed, and the schoolboys present being particularly obstructive, the chairman ruled the speaker "out of order," and persuaded him to sit down. The meeting then closed. The Honourable Mr. Nulkar was not present at the meeting.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA CITY, DEC. 10.

A crowded public meeting of representatives of different communities was held in the Town Hall, on behalf of the Deccan, to elect delegates for the coming Congress. Seventeen delegates were elected. Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh presided.

PANCHGANI, DEC. 10.

Resolutions appointing delegates were unanimously adopted at a meeting held here under the presidency of Shrimant Gadgil. All creeds and professions were represented at the meeting. The proceedings were brought to a close with cheers for the Queen-Empress.

ADDRESSES TO THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, DEC. 10.

A grand durbar was held here this afternoon in the spacious chauk of the haveli of Vazier Saheb Bahauddinbhai, for the presentation of addresses to his Highness the Nawab Saheb, by various deputations from the districts of the Junagadh State. The chauk was gracefully decorated with flags and bunting and was densely crowded with the deputation members, guests, and spectators, numbering about 3,000. His Highness, accompanied by Vazier Saheb Bahauddinbhai and Prince Adilkhanji, arrived at 3-45 p.m., and was received with great enthusiasm. Azim Nars ingprasad Huriprasad then explained to his Highness the object of the gathering, and said that the present auspicious occasion reflected great credit on his Highness and his administration. Addresses, numbering about twenty-five, were then read and presented to his Highness in elegant silver caskets. In reply, his Highness expressed his satisfaction at the demonstration of their loyal and grateful feelings and for their appreciation of the administration conducted by Vazier Saheb Bahauddinbhai and Dewan Saheb Haridas, in commemoration of this happy event. His Highness announced the abolition of certain taxes, and this news was received with great applause. Several mohants, dharamacharyas, mujavurs, and moulvies then recited benedictory verses, and the assembly was entertained at a dance by a Tanjore girl. After the distribution of flowers and pan supari, the gathering dispersed at 9 p. m.

THE EXPOSITION CEREMONIES AND FESTIVITIES AT GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARMAGOA, DEC. 5.

I have already informed you regarding the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier on the opening day. The coffin having been opened by the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, and the miraculously preserved body of the Saint exposed to view, the Bishops present and the Governor-General proceeded to kiss the feet of the Saint and to venerate the body, each one in turn kneeling at the foot of the coffin and uttering a short prayer. Scarcely had they finished than a general rush was made towards the catafalque. Both clergy and laity pressed forward, and the Bishops and Governor-General were jammed in, and for several seconds they could scarcely move. The crush was so very great that it appeared as if the side railings would not stand the heavy strain, and would be torn away. It was some time before the Bishops could make headway through the surging crowd, for the guards at the corners of the catafalque had been completely overpowered and the people pressed in in all directions. The authorities were utterly helpless, and though some prominent officials endeavoured to restore order nothing could be done. The Bishops and other dignitaries who had venerated the body eventually succeeded, after much hard struggling, in extricating themselves, and retired from the church. Finding that matters were taking a serious turn, the Administrator-General interfered. The crowd still pressed forward, each one endeavouring to push his way to the front. While those who were close up to the coffin knelt down to kiss the Saint's feet, others from behind pushed their hands through to touch the feet, while some further behind them begged that those in front would touch some of the articles which the former handed them against the body. Everybody appeared to imagine that the exposition was to continue only for a few minutes instead of a month, and one would not give the other a chance of availing himself of the privilege of venerating the sacred body. The officers on the scene shouted to the people to crowd back, but their commands were perfectly unheeded. Forcing his way to the front, the Administrator-General demanded that the coffin be pushed completely back into the silver casement and the latter locked, so as to stop the proceedings until better arrangements could be made to ensure order and a more decorous approach by the faithful. The priests questioned the right of the Administrator-General to interfere at all in the matter, and then ensued a painful scene which I briefly mentioned in my first telegram. A vocabulary of angry words was exchanged between the parties. Seizing the cover of the glass casement he caused the coffin to be pushed back into its place, and fixed the cover on. The priests still continued to use violent language, but they were subsequently removed by the military from the position they had taken up in front of the coffin, on the platform. The space around the catafalque was then cleared, and in a few minutes the crowd ceased its efforts to press forward. The coffin was now once again drawn out. The rush was now as great as before, and the utmost disorder and confusion continued till shortly after 5 o'clock, when the coffin was again enclosed in the glass casement. The body was again thus exposed for about three hours and a half on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, and during the whole of that time perhaps not more than fifty or sixty people had the opportunity of kissing the feet. Thousands crowded about and remained in the church all day, but had not the chance of approaching the catafalque. Those who had the opportunity, having early secured good places in the church, were not content with kissing the feet once, but did so as often as they could get the chance, nobody seeming disposed to quit the church so long as the body remained exposed.

Regarding the body itself, I was informed on the best authority that the Patriarch being perfectly satisfied, before the opening of the coffin, that the body had undergone no change, did not deem it necessary to hold a formal medical examination. I had previously been told that the body had been examined by a "Medical Junta," in the presence of the Patriarch and of the Governor-General on the 12th ultimo, but I believe there is no foundation at all for the statement. No examination was made on the present occasion, as was done in 1878, and I was further authoritatively informed that the coffin had not been opened or otherwise interfered with since 1886, when Monsignor Agliardi, the Papal Delegate, privately saw and venerated the body. A large number of those who have attended on the present occasion were present in 1878, and they declare, without hesitation, that the body is now in practically the same condition as it then was. This statement is borne out by comparing its present condition with what is set out in the report drawn up in 1878, except perhaps that as far as I could detect there was no hair at all on the head ; the report says that in 1878 "the cranium on the right side is covered with scalp bearing hair though scanty, and on the left side it is completely denuded of it." There is no hair visible now.

St. Francis Xavier was, according to all accounts—historical and traditional—a small man, and his body which is now being exposed for veneration is scarcely more than four feet six inches long, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. The head is bent towards the feet, and is slightly resting on the chest so that it is higher than any other part of the body. The features of the face are quite lost, the whole head, feet, and other exposed parts being covered with a thick dark-coloured and well shrunken and hard dried integument hiding the bare bones below. On touching the feet I found them quite hard. The toes appeared cramped, but still bore nails which seemed quite petrified. Two of the toes—the fourth and the fifth—of the right foot are missing, the legend being that they were bitten off at a previous exposition by two ladies who were desirous of obtaining a relic of the world-renowned Saint, and it is further stated that when those toes were bitten off they bled profusely. Returning to the face, I ought to mention that the teeth being in their place, the cheeks are not shrunken as they otherwise would be. The left arm is in its place, and is slightly laid across the body. A lady, the wife of a British Officer whom I met at Goa, told me that she had seen the right arm in Rome only recently, and it was in a much fresher condition than the body itself. On the right side of the body lies a staff, which is studded with precious stones. The body is dressed in the richest vestments, which appear quite fresh and clean, the head and feet being left bare, as also the left hand. There is not the smallest trace of corruption or decomposition. The eyes cannot be seen, but the ears are quite perfect. The coffin itself is of light wood, lined within and without, with an artistic fabric. The coffin is just a very little over five feet long and about a foot and a half in breadth, and is of like rectangular shape, not being of the shape of an ordinary coffin of the present day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PARLIAMENT was adjourned on Tuesday till January 22.

SIR J. POPE HENNESSEY has been nominated as an anti-Parnellite candidate for the vacancy in North Kilkenny.

THE death is announced of the Very Rev. R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's, who has held that position since 1871.

THE English mails of the 28th ult. may be expected in Bombay at daylight on Monday.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India will commence his second tour on Friday, January 16, leaving Poona for Secunderabad by the afternoon mail. His Excellency will remain five days at the Camp of Exercise, and then proceed to Madras, returning to Secunderabad on the 29th ult. in time for the Royal Artillery camp.

AT a general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, held on the 4th instant, the following resolution referring to the loss the Chamber has sustained by the death of their president, Mr. McHinch, was passed :—The Chamber desires to place on record their sorrow with which they regard the death of their chairman, Mr. McHinch, who served as chairman of the Chamber for five successive years with marked ability and tact, and the members feel that in him they have lost one who had the mercantile interests of the port at heart and who strove at all times to promote them. The members further offer their sympathy to the bereaved widow and family.

THE Russian and others whom, as previously stated, the Amir had deported to Peshawar, are still there, lodging with Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim Khan. They receive an allowance of Rs. 6 per diem for their expenses, pending receipt of orders from the Government of India.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, with the incoming mail, is expected to arrive at Bombay, at 6 a. m. on Monday next.

AT the sitting of the Marine Court of Enquiry yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, it was recorded in the evidence of the captain and chief officer of the s. s. King Arthur, which stranded in the Persian Gulf on the night of the 16th of November, that the vessel's port and bridge compasses were defective and unreliable previous to her sailing from Bombay. Both Captain McAdam and Mr. Brebner, the chief officer, could assign no reason for the stranding of the vessel on the sandbank of Karju Island. The Government surveyor reported the vessel to be in a seaworthy condition, although the defect referred to existed in her compasses. The damage to the vessel has not been estimated. A large hole was in the vessel's port-bow forward of her bulk-head. Four plates on the port, and one on the starboard bow, are bent and damaged.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Inspector Briscoe informed Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, that he was charged with the execution of a warrant of arrest forwarded to Bombay by the police authorities at Delhi, on Captain Charles Norman, *alias* Mr. Nelson, who is at present a patient in the European General Hospital, for the offence of cheating merchants of that city. His worship said that Captain Norman would have to answer the charge preferred against him at Delhi before he could stand his trial in the case brought against him by the firm of Messrs. Cheap Jack and Company.

A FEW nights ago a theft was committed at the Kalighat temple. It is said that his Highness the Maharaja of Nepal presented three eyes set with diamonds and other precious stones, valued at two to three thousand rupees, to the temple. A panda, named Jogendro Chunder Banerjee, who watched his opportunity, stole them from the idol, but was caught in the very act and arrested.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER made a balloon ascent from the Kobe Gas Works at Hyogo, Japan, on the 1st ult., and descended by his parachute into the sea, not far from where a Japanese man-of-war was lying at anchor. The *Hyogo News* graphically tells the rest as follows :—Well was it for him that he had provided himself with a life-belt, for by an omission which has yet to be explained, the launch which he had expressly arranged should be near at hand, was nowhere in sight. As he splashed into the water, and no launch was in view, the excitement of the spectators was wrought to its highest pitch. The officers and crew of the Japanese man-of-war were, however, equal to the occasion. The men were at once beat to quarters, and within a minute from Mr. Spencer touching the water, a boat's crew were pulling might and main to his rescue, cheered on by the cries of those on shore. Meanwhile, however, a neighbouring fishing-boat had borne down on him and taken him on board, and on the man-of-war's boat coming up, transferred him to that, amid loud and prolonged cheers from the shore. He recovered the parachute, but lost his balloon, valued at £120.

THE 1st Kohat Mountain Battery, under the command of Captain G. F. W. St. John, R.A., have returned from Drazan and been railed to Quetta under the command of Lieutenant D. G. Seagrim, to serve in the body-guard of Sir Robert Sandeman. During the march of this battery, a sad event occurred while they were at Daraban. Havildar Mathra Das, who had with him six hundred rupees, was found murdered in his tent by blows from a hammer on the head, and his money was stolen. This was done so quietly that none of his comrades, who were in the next tents, heard anything. Suspicion fell upon a Shirani, but on the next night the battery was roused by a gun-shot, and Hira Singh, clerk of the battery, was discovered to have committed suicide after writing on a piece of paper that he had murdered the havildar.

THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer, the Nadir, arrived at Tuticorin on the 5th inst., with the captain and crew of the Nurjehan on board. It appears that the Marine Superintendent of the company arrived on the scene of the wreck last Sunday in the tug Retriever from Calcutta, and made several attempts to get the Nurjehan off, but without avail. It is decided that the vessel's bottom is so badly holed that she must be abandoned as a wreck. Some of the crew and officers have been left on board in charge, and the rest, with the exception of those detained at Tuticorin for the enquiry, have gone on to Calcutta in the Nadir. The night on which the steamer ran aground was beautifully clear, and it seems incredible that any one on watch could not have noticed the vessel's close proximity to the shore. About 600 tons of cargo have been salved and jettisoned, but the Madura mills machinery remains in the wreck.

LIENKHUNGA gave up Captain Browne's pony on the 5th instant. Raja Sagalenpai and Thangula surrendered unconditionally the same evening. The new road from Silchar to Aijali, *via* the Ringti Range, is progressing, and should be open for mule traffic by the end of December. The telegraph line to Aijal will be completed by the 10th instant.

ON Friday night Sir Chrles Crosthwaite was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Rangoon Gymkhana. Over a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr Mackenzie was also present as a guest. In proposing the toast of the evening the Bishop of Rangoon spoke in terms of the highest praise of the work done in Burma by Sir Charles Crosthwaite. Sir Charles Crosthwrite, having thanked the company, expressed regret at leaving friends and work in the province.

THE Hindu revivalists of Calcutta have set themselves to the task of examining the books fixed for the University examinations, with a view to find out if they contain passages that may wound orthodox Hindu feelings. In the geographical text-book for the entrance examination, they have observed that the author has advised the students to renounce Hinduism and adopt the Christian faith, and to eat food shunned by orthodox Hindus. The University authorities are, therefore, appealed to to expurgate the book from the list of text-books for the entrance candidates.

A REPORT issued by the Japanese Home Department shows that 48 earthquakes were felt in the Empire on 24 different days in September last, the largest number being felt on the 6th, when there were six shocks. The greatest number of earthquakes was felt between 12 noon and 1 a.m., and 12 a.m. and 1 a.m. The most severe oscillations took place between 12 a.m. and 1 a.m., their area being also greatest at that time. The hours which were most free from earthquakes were between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m., and 9 a.m. and 10 a.m.

IT has often been stated that the Government of India has for some time past been considering the advisability of forming Burma into a Lieutenant-Governorship. It is not believed by Englishmen that before many months are over, it is likely that the change will be effected.

MR. P. C. LYON has been selected as Private Secretary to Sir Charles Elliot. Mr. Lyon has already acted in that capacity under Sir Steuart Bayley, and was, moreover, at one time personal assistant to the coming Lieutenant-Governor.

THE official report of the Commissioners of Customs shows that smuggling is increasing, as to the last three years, there were 2,160 seizures in the Customs year ending 1888 ; there were 4,354 in the year ending March, 1879 ; and 5,518 seizures in the year ending with last March. It is quite probable that the improvement of the detective agencies may be responsible for the enlargement of the number of seizures.

THE Amir, owing to his liability to suffer from gout in cold weather, will, it is said, pass the winter in Jellalabad, as his medical men have advised him to try a warmer climate. He will leave Kabul for Jellalabad immediately. The palace at Jellalabad is being decorated by workmen who arrived there from Kabul about twelve days ago.

THE Lahore paper learns that Shagasi Muhammad Sarwar Khan, whom the Amir had left as Governor of Balkh on his return to Kabul, has been recalled to Kabul, as he had suddenly become deaf and mad owing, it is said, to the climate. He is under the treatment of Dr. Abdul Kadar Khan at Kabul. Ghulam Haider Khan Orakzai is officiating as Governor of Balkh till the arrival of a successor.

SOME remarkable fine shooting was done during the recent club competitions by the A company of the Rohilkhund Volunteers. At the 500 yards range Volunteer Rowlins made one under the possible and 700 yards ; Captain Budden secured three under the possible. At the skirmishing from 300 to 100 yards with sights fixed at 200, Volunteers Smith and Palmer got 22 hits out of 24. The weather was anything but favourable for shooting, the mornings being either excessively foggy or windy. Particularly at the longer ranges a high breeze prevailed.

THE principal appointments on Lord Wenlock's staff have already been distributed. The Military Secretaryship will be held by Lord Wenlock's younger brother, Captain the Hon. Richard Thompson Lawley, of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, who are now quartered at Secunderabad. Captain Lawley entered the army sixteen years ago. He served throughout the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the Light Camel Regiment, and took part in the operations of the Desert Column, including the engagement at the Abu Klea Wells. He is at present at home on leave, and it is understood that at his recommendation the medical officer attached to his regiment has been appointed Surgeon to Lord Wenlock. Surgeon Major Maitland, who held this appointment on Lord Connemara's staff will, the *Madras Mail* says, be appointed to be medical officer, Ootacamund. Apparently recognising the necessity of having, during the first period of his Governorship, somebody about him who is acquainted with the environment of Government House, Lord Wenlock has appointed Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., to be his Private Secretary for one year. The names of Lord Wenlock's aides-de-camp have not yet been ascertained, but it is known that none of the present Governor's aides will be appointed.

A TELEGRAM from Dhera Ismail Khan announces that Murtaza Khan, Chief of the Kidderzais, whose doings were the main cause of the recent operations against that tribe, has come in and surrendered to Mr. R. J. Bruce, Commissioner of Derajat. It is also stated that Mr. L. W. King, Deputy Commissioner of Dhera Ismail Khan, has realised from the Sheranis the whole of fine fine of Rs. 6,000 levied on the tribe by Sir Robert Sandeman and Mr. Bruce. The twofold object of recent expedition has thus been most satisfactorily attained, and in consequence the column sent across the frontier from Dhera Ismail under Colonel Ross, has been withdrawn.

ON Saturday the case of a pleader charged with grossly improper professional conduct, came before the Allahabad High Court. The report was made by the Munsif of Saharunpore, and forwarded by the Judge of that place. The pleader on the 21st of June presented to the munsarim of the Munsif's court a plaint for the recovery of the possession of land, in which the value set forth was twenty rupees, and which bore a stamp which the munsarim reported to be insufficient. It was returned to the pleader, who again handed it in with additional stamps, and it was registered and the value of the suit stated at twenty rupees. In July the pleader received the document in order to make a copy of it, and the munsarim found that he had altered the figures "20" to "49." It appeared also that in the vakalatnama filed with the plaint, the name of another pleader was inserted, and this was done, the client asserts, without his knowledge or consent. The pleader's defence was that the alterations were made on the first occasion on which he received the documents from the court and before they were filed. He at first asserted that it was usual for pleaders to insert a second name in vakalatnamas, but being pressed to state any case that he knew, he withdrew the assertion, and contented himself with the apology "To err is human." His license was suspended for nine months.

THE cricket season has begun in earnest in Calcutta, and there is every prospect of a number of good matches taking place. The Behar Wanderers, the most successful team as a rule in India, are now in the winter capital, and in their first match against the Calcutta C. C. they won by ten wickets. Calcutta, in their first innings, made 162, Moffat with a fine 56 heading the score. Behar had lost five wickets for 41 runs at the conclusion of the first day's play ; but on Friday MacIntosh and Daubeny contributed 24 and 31, and the total reached 143. The home team in their second attempt fared badly, being dismissed for 89 only. Gibson bowled very effectively throughout. With 109 to win, Behar sent in Greenway and Harrington, and these two players made 32 in the half-hour that remained before stumps were drawn on the second day. On Saturday they ran up the score to 110, Greenway making 57, and Harrington 41, both not out.

LADY readers may perhaps be interested, says a Berlin correspondent, to learn some particulars of the dresses worn at the Royal wedding in that city on Wednesday. The Empress Frederick, he tells us, wore a silver grey moire antique train over a costly robe of white lace. Her ornaments were a diamond diadem and a pearl necklace. The Empress Augusta Victoria wore a white costume embroidered with gold. The Crown Princess of Greece wore a white lace robe with tufts of pink feathers, and a mantle of silver brocade, a diamond diadem, and a massive diamond necklet. The Hereditary Princess of Meiningen was in a dress and train of silver brocade with rich gold embroidery. Her diadem and necklet are an heirloom in the Saxe-Meiningen family. Princess Margaret was in a cream-coloured robe, with a train of blue and white striped silk. Her coiffure was of diamonds and white feathers. Princess Henry wore a similar costume. The Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe had a dress of gold brocade, the train trimmed with sable. She wore magnificent diamonds. Princess Frederick Leopold over a rich white robe wore a light blue train festooned with silver. Princess Albrecht's robe was of silver brocade, with a train of royal blue velvet, trimmed with sable, pearls, and diamonds. The Court mantle of the Duchess of Connaught was of Indian material, trimmed with sable, over a robe of green velvet. The Duchess of Edinburgh's robe was of silver brocade, and had a train trimmed with sable, emeralds, and diamonds.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ROVERS *VS.* CASUALS.

THE first match of the Rovers' Football Tournament was played on the Cooperage last night. There was a good attendance of spectators, and the opposing teams were as follows :—

Rangers.—Goal, T. Patterson ; full-backs, W. Dowley and H. Stewart ; half-backs, W. Stewart, J. E. Dauder, and D. Warner ; forwards, H. Howard (captain), D. Stewart, R. Brown, J. J. Welch, and L. Brown.

Casuals.—Goal, J. Waller ; full-backs, Clark and Meara ; half-backs, Shaw, King, and Singer ; forwards, Phillips (captain), Tudor, McCarthy, Baker, and Proud. Referee, Mr. Stewart and D. Fairless. Umpires, Mr. C. Brown and Mr. H. Joice.

The Casuals won the toss and elected to play with the wind in their favour. From the kick-off the leather was kept in close proximity to the Rovers' goal during the whole of the first half, the strong wind keeping the Rovers from attacking their opponents' quarters. After half an hour's erratic shooting for goal, Proud managed to elude the Rovers' goal-keeper, and score the first goal. A few minutes later McCarthy sent in a well-aimed shot, which secored a second point. The score at half tine was Casuals two goals, Rovers' nil. On the resumption of the game it was thought the Rovers would have equalised, as the wind was then in their favour. They failed, however, to get the ball out of their territory, and before the conclusion of the game allowed Proud and McCarthy to run up the Casuals' score to four goals, without having scored a point.

For the Casuals, Shaw, Proud, Phillips, Meara, and McCarthy played a good game, and with a little practice their team will be able to give a good account of itself in the forthcoming matches. The best men amongst the Rovers were, Warner, Dowley, Howard, D. Stewart, and H. Stewart. The drums and band (Worcester Regt., Poona) play the Lanc. Fusiliers, Satara, on the Cooperage, to-day. The kick off will be at 4-30 sharp. Players are requested to be on the ground at 4-15 p.m. at latest. Chairs will be provided for ladies.

THE CHILDREN'S CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE concert which was given by the children of the Cathedral High Schools, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, in aid of the School Building Fund, turned out, as was anticipated, a great success. The audience, which was composed mostly of children, was a large one, and, judging from the applause which greeted every item on the programme, the entertainment was much enjoyed by all. The young performers, who have been under the training of Mr. B. G. Hebditch for about nine months, acquitted themselves admirably. They kept their eyes fixed on their conductor's baton throughout, and only once did they get a little out of time ; but it was only for a few bars, when they righted themselves and made a telling finish. It is a simple matter to train a choir of children to sing in unison ; but it is very different teaching them harmony ; and it was, therefore, surprising to find the members of the present class who have been singing together for so short a time going through so long a programme of part songs, and singing them as well as they did. Mr. Hebditch had succeeded by some means in getting the parts equally balanced, the result being most sweet harmony which was noticeable in the first round, "Roaming o'er the Meadows far," which followed the opening song "Now is the month of Maying." The young voices blended charmingly together, and what is not often found in children's singing, particularly in catches where the four parts have different words, the articulation was perfect. That is a point Mr. Hebditch in the course of his tuition has been most particular about. His mode of training in this respect is a novel and clever one. The rules as to the clear articulation of the vowels he has himself put into attractive rhyme. Each line has eight syllables, and therefore just fits the scale, or the words can be sung to simple musical exercises arranged by himself. By this means the children have got the rules firmly impressed on their memories, and continuous drilling at those lessons has produced this clear articulation of the words they sing, which was a feature in Tuesday evening's concert that could not fail to be observed by those who paid close attention to the rendering of the various pieces. The air, entitled "Wings," by the girls alone, was very sweetly sung, and then the boys had a turn by themselves with "Come Away." The movement was rather quick, and the young lads entered into it with such spirit that some of them were inclined to "come away" in front of the others, which created some unsteadiness for a few bars. But their conductor speedily got them together again, and the remainder was sung with plenty of vigour, if nothing else. The whole choir of boys and girls then joined together in singing the "Bells," the idea of the chimes being very effectively brought out. The "Little Bell at Westminster" was another perfectly rendered round. The first part of the entertainment terminated with two simple little trifles by the infant class. "The Chinaman," in particular was most cleverly rendered, additional interest being lent to the song by one of the youngsters being dressed in character.

During a short interval, preparations were made for the production of a "Christmas Play," which had been rehearsed under the superintendence of Miss Franklin. First of all Father Christmas appeared, and taking his stand under a Christmas tree loaded with toys in the centre of the platform, explained the theme of the little drama. To him appeared from behind palms, with which the platform was dressed, six little fairies clad in white robes, with gauzy wings on their shoulders and wands in their hands, and arranged the sort of amusement that should be provided for the school children during their Christmas holidays. Disappearing again, there entered one by one all the youthful heroes and heroines of the Nursery rhymes familiar to children,—Little Bo Peep bemoaning the loss of her sheep, Little Jack Horner, Red Riding Hood crying because she had lost herself in the wood, Old Mother Hubbard, Boy Blue, Little Tom Tucker, Jack the Giant Killer, and so on. The youngsters were all dressed in character, and made an exceedingly pretty picture as they filed on to the platform. Then to spoil the fun, her Majesty's inspector of schools appeared and insisted on putting the children through their paces, but he, amid much laughter, and to the great delight of the children in the audience, was summarily ejected on the re-appearance of the good fairies, and a merry chorus ended the Christmas Play. It was indeed a pleasing act, prettily played.

A "Laughing Song," by the whole choir, which created more amusement, followed. It was one of the finest rendered pieces of the evening, and was heartily applauded. The simple yet pretty harmony of "Hark the Distant Clock" was also sweetly sung. It was the original intention that the boys of the Cathedral choir should assist the class; and they undoubtedly would have been a great help, but unfortunately they were engaged in the Cathedral practising for a choral festival. A pianoforte accompaniment might also have been an improvement ; but without either of those aids the children did exceedingly well. They showed no lack of confidence, and Mr. Hebditch is to be congratulated on the remarkable state of efficiency to which, by his careful training, he has brought his young choir.

The singing of "God Save the Queen" ended the concert, the success of which was so marked that should another be organised at an early date in aid of the same object, there is no doubt it would be attended by as large and appreciative an audience as assembled in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. MALWA.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Malwa, 1,624 tons, Captain C. F. Preston, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from London, Nov. 13, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Miss McLaren
Misses Donaldson
Mr W Griffin
Mr and Mrs Hunt
Mr Hunt (Jr)
Mr Penny
Mr Simmons
Mr Bancroft
Master and Miss Christie
Miss E Elvin
Mr W Gladwin
Mr A Dyer
Col A Sullan
Mr F W Galpin
Mr Wetherall
Mr E Richmond
Mr K Drummond
Mr F Jones
Mrs Fifield and infant
Mr E C Russell
Mr and Mrs Silke
Mr Silke (Jr)
Mrs Attfield and child
Miss Attfield
Miss Booth

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr G Martin
Col and Mrs Bisset
Mr D Herty
Mr D B Horn
Mr and Mrs Risley
Mrs Yate
Mr A F Beaufort
Mr W H Harries
Mr H C Wright
Mr and Mrs du Pre Thornton
Mr, Mrs and Miss Dunbar
Mr H Spencer
Dr S Weir
Mr A J Scrutchley
Mr J S Elmore
Mr E Foley
Mr A J Underwood
Mr Rainford
Mr Ramsey
Mr J Fairclough
Mr J Johnstone
Mr W Biddle
Mr Archer
Mr H Cresswell
Mrs Patch
Mrs Crawthra
Miss and Mr Crawthra
Mr Stevens
Mr Gaffin
Mr Kirby
Mr T Riveeay
Mr W H Atkins
Rev W H Blake
Lieut Wimble
Mr Attfield

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr E Panas
Mr and Mrs Bee
Dr Currie
Mr Mann

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. Colonel Merewether presided in the absence of Captain Sir Henry Morland, and the others present were :—The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharamsi, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES—EXPENDITURE.

The Committee resumed consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1891-92, and sanctioned the loan works estimates as follows :—Income, including balances, Rs. 59,53,971-15-2 ; and expenditure, Rs. 47,82,944-14-6, including establishment, Rs. 1,71,416, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,71,027-0-8.

INCOME.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the income for the year, which was passed as follows :—Taxation proper, including general tax, wheel tax, town duties, licenses, receipts from Government on account of liquor licenses and tobacco duty, Rs. 33,23,800 ; services rendered, namely halalcore and water taxes, Rs. 17,68,760 ; returns from property and miscellaneous, including interest on investments Rs. 8,17,115 ; total income, Rs. 59,09,675, or including opening balance, Rs. 63,39,675.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF GRAIN DUTY.

The chairman, while the items were being discussed seriatim, pointed out that it was proposed to increase the duty on grain from two to four annas per candy. The Municipal Commissioner, he pointed out, had observed that the increase of Rs. 93,000 under town duties, was entirely due to his being compelled to propose the raising of the duty on grain from 2 to 4 annas per candy, as he (the Commissioner) found it impracticable to cut the expenditure below that proposed, without impairing efficiency.

Mr. Carroll seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal thought that the duty on grain might be left at the same rate as before. It was a matter for regret that there should be any necessity to increase the necessaries of life, whereas luxuries of life were left untaxed. The duty on grain had remained at its present figure for the last two years, and it might be observed that during that time there had been an increase in the revenue on that head by about fifty per cent. namely, from Rs. 62,000 to Rs. 96,000. Consequently if they allowed the duty on grain to remain at its present figure he had no doubt that the revenue from it would show a further increase in course of time, unless it were proved to him that a dire calamity had overtaken municipal finance. He would strenuously oppose any enhancement of the duty on grain. But instead of there being any falling off in the municipal revenue, it was steadily increasing, and if there was anything which ought to be reduced, more than another, it was taxation levied on the necessaries of life. If they did not see their way at present to reduce the duty on grain, at all events, it was desirable that it should remain at the old figure. He did not consider it very good financing to increase the duty on necessaries of life, while they had their revenue increasing from year to year, if they increased the duty by two annas, which was really cent. per cent. The dealers in grain would just increase their prices about two hundred per cent. The result of this would be that the poorer classes would not be able to purchase the ordinary kinds of grain, but they would have to buy inferior kinds which would undoubtedly affect them physically. Their Municipal Commissioner was a man of great fertility of resource, and if the Committee resolved not to increase the duty on grain, he had no doubt the Commissioner would be able to find means from some other source to meet the increased expenditure. Similar objection was raised last year or the year before by Mr. Ollivant, their late Commissioner, who, on finding the Committee desirous of sticking to the old figure, found a way of getting money from another source the result being that they had by the end of the year a surplus of revenue. He then proposed an amendment that the duty on grain should remain at its old figure.

The Municipal Commissioner said that all the other articles on which the town duty was levied were taxed at the maximum rates, which were allowed by the Act. Mr. Javerilal, he said, referred to the old figure at which the duty on grain stood two years ago ; but he (the Commissioner) would refer to the figure which stood the year before that period, which was four annas. He did not think any gentleman could seriously believe that the duty of four annas would materially affect the price of grain. There was no doubt a tendency on the part of dealers of grain to raise their price for a short time beyond the amount of the actual increase in the tax, but they were not able to do so for any length of time, as there were other dealers ready to under-sell them. The laws of political economy soon adjusted the prices. The proposed increase on the duty was no hardship at all, as there would be only an increase of a pie on every 8¼ *pailees* of grain. It should be particularly noted that in the budget to be prepared this time next year, it would be necessary to provide for the full sinking fund and interest instalments on the Tansa and Municipal Office Building Funds loans. This would amount to Rs. 4,25,000 over and above the current budget revision. It might be taken as almost certain that it would be necessary to raise the general tax by 1½ per cent. at least, and to increase the town duty on grain to its maximum of six annas.

Mr. Carroll considered the duty should be increased.

Mr. Kabrajee said he was opposed to the enhancement of the taxation as there was no case made out for such an increase. The Corporation had deliberately reduced the taxation to two annas, and there was no reason shown why it should again be increased. The dealers in grain would make the most of the increase in the taxation, and would be too ready to practise extortion from the poorer classes.

Dr. Cowasjee said he quite sympathised with what had been urged by Mr. Javerilal, but at the same time he could not help remarking that the Corporation would have to provide for interest and sinking fund for the additional 24 lakhs, which they had recently sanctioned for the Tansa Water Works. It was a pity that the duty on grain was reduced last year. It was true that they should not tax the necessaries of life of the poor ; but the latter ought also to share the taxation with the rich in some shape or other, for the pure water-supply and conservancy and such other benefits which they received free of taxes.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he was in favour of the increase proposed in the budget estimates. He knew that those who favoured any increase in the duty on grain were outside that table spoken as opposed to the interests of the poor, but he thought such ignorant cries should not weigh with them in disposing of the question on its merits. Last year the duty on grain was reduced, but the one on sugar was enhanced ; thus there was no loss in the total revenue of the town duties. He himself was not in favour of frequent changes in the rate of duty, but after what had fallen from the Municipal Commissioner and Dr. Cowasjee as to the necessity of meeting the expenditure already sanctioned, he would vote for the duty as entered in the budget estimates.

On a vote being taken the original proposition was carried by a majority.

There was no other business of importance.

LORD CONNEMARA'S DEPARTURE.

LORD CONNEMARA embarked for Colombo on Sunday evening in the *Clan Grant* which sailed shortly after. All arrangements to do him honour were cancelled at his lordship's request, who wished his departure to be purely private. Nevertheless an immense crowd had assembled at the beach and along the route. A spacious shamiana erected within the entrance to the pier contained the *elite* of Madras to the number of over 200, including a large number of ladies. His lordship went from Government House with the acting Governor and staff, bidding farewell to the assembly in the shamiana. His Lordship said :—"Ladies and Gentlemen.—I'm afraid I have very little to say. I can assure you I shall never forget the kindness, the affection and the cordiality of those amongst whom I have lived for the last four years. All I can say in wishing you farewell is, that this signal demonstration of affection will never be forgotten by me."

The leave-taking was very affecting.

As his lordship left the pier cheer after cheer greeted him. All the shipping in the harbour was decorated, the crews also cheering. The acting Governor with his staff left his lordship on board. Captain Fowles, acting Military Secretary, accompanies his lordship as far as Colombo.

The *Madras Times* observes that although the leave-taking was of a private nature, it more resembled a huge public demonstration of cordiality and goodwill. Lord Connemara left Madras with as much popularity as ever he had during his tenure of office.

ACCORDING to an American exchange, Prof. Schubler, a German botanist, proposes to use the roots of the plant *Triticum repens L.* for this purpose. The roots are cut in a machine into lengths of 20 centimetres, mixed with a little earth, clay and water sufficient to form a dough-like mass. This is spread with a spade over the sand, and in a couple of weeks it begins to spread and bind the sand.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. KING ARTHUR.

A MARINE Court-of-Enquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as President; Captain E. Crewe, Master of the P. and O. Company's s. s. Rosetta; and Captain J. Robertson, Master of the British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Simla; who have been appointed by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, was held yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, to investigate into the circumstances, which led to the stranding of the s. s. King Arthur, off Karj[illegible] Island, near Karhaj, in the Persian Gulf, on the 1[illegible]th ultimo. The assessors were:—Mr. J. R. Dur[illegible]ant, of the Knight Companion, and Mr. John W[illegible]illiam Sao, of the Inch Marlo. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Fr[illegible]ere, and Nicholson, appeared on behalf for the Crown, Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, B[illegible]urder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for Captain McAdam, Master of the s.s. King Arthur, and the company. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, represented Mr. Maneckji Framji Javeri, the second officer.

William McAdam, the master of the s. s. King Arthur called, said: I hold a certificate of competent master from the Board of Trade, No. [illegible]01005, issued at Bristol, on the 30th March, 1880. I have had the experience as a master for two years and a half in the steamers, and about the same time in sailing ships.

Mr. Little: How many times have you made the voyage from Busra to Bushire?—Fourteen or fifteen times. The King Arthur was built as a screw steamer in 1874. Her crew consists of her master, three navigating officers, three engineer officers, and lascars, numbering 72 all told.

Mr. Little: What charts have you on board?—I had an Admiralty's chart of the Persian Gulf, by Commander Constable and Lieutenant Stiff, 1860, and large corrections up to Sept. 1865, and small corrections up to 1886. This is the chart I used. I had another chart Persian Gulf, published in 1862, and corrected up to 1880.

Mr. Little: What compasses had you on board?—Two steering compasses and a standard compass. The steering compasses were on the port side of the bridge. The standard compass was on the bridge. The standard steering compass was in order but the other two were out of order.

Mr. Little: When did you join this steamer? I joined the King Arthur on October 25. I had never been on that steamer before. The second officer joined her the day before me. The third officer joined on the same day.

Mr. Little: When was the steamer last surveyed? A day or two before I joined. The steamer left Bombay on October 27, bound for Busra, touching the ports in the Persina Gulf. She got under weigh at 9-30.

Mr. Little: Have you any deviation card?—There was none there when I joined. I do not know when the ship was last swung.

Mr. Little: When you left Bombay were the two compasses in order?—No, only the starboard compass on the bridge was right. This was the only one used on my way to Busra. On my way to Busra, I sighted land, which I did not expect. The weather was very clear.

The Magistrate: You say you were a little out of your course?—Yes, and this I put down to bad steering.

Mr. Little: How did you test your compasses on your way to Busra?—I tested them by swinging her, and taking asmuths' I swung her only once, and I noted down the deviations in pencil and checked them off with the compass errors in the Bridge Book, which were entered by the officers every day. The book shows 6 degrees westerly deviation on a South-East course. I found that to be correct within a degree when I swung her on the way up.

Mr. Little: How many miles were you believed to have been taken out of your course by bad steering?—About five or six. I also allowed the setting of a current. The land I sighted which I did not expect to see was the highland over Muscat.

Mr. Little When did you reach Busra.—At 5-30 p.m. on the 8th of November. There I discharged and took in cargo. We left Busra on the 13th for Mohamera. We left that port on Saturday, the 15th, at 7 a. m. Our cargo was a general cargo consisting of horses and produce.

Mr. Little: What was the steamer's draft?—11' 8" forward and 13'8" aft. She had a large free-board as she was in ballast trim. I set the course S. 60° E. At about three o'clock I took an asmuth, and found an error of about 5 degrees westward. I asked the second officer if he had taken an asmuth. He sad, yes, and showed me his asmuth. He made an error of six degrees westward. I left directions with the chief officer to take an altitude if he could get one. He reported the error to be five degrees. I was on deck off and on during 8 to 12 at night. I left orders to keep a good look-out, keep the lead going, and report if they obtained soundings. On leaving the bridge, a little after twelve, I left orders, to keep a good look-out for Karhaj, and let me know when the log showed 90 miles. I was called again sometime about 1 o'clock, by the second officer, who reported land on the starboard side. I told him to see what was on the log, and I went on the bridge. When I arrived there I found land, bearing S. S. W. It seemed to be some distance off, and I put my helm hard aport bringing it well of the starboard bows intending to run to the southward and westward. I had given orders to the second officer to heave the lead when he arrived on the bridge, which he did, and reported no soundings. I told him to heave again immediately. He again reported no soundings. The ship was steadied at about S. 60 W. Land being again sighted ahead. I ordered the helm hard aport again when the ship struck, and I telegraphed full speed astern. The chief officer and carpenter reported she was making no water. I found the tide to be ebbing and stopped the engines. All hands were employed in taking the cargo from the forehold, and bringing it aft. At daylight we lowered a boat, and I went to see what damage the ship had sustained. The only damage I found was a hole on the port side, afore of the collision bulkhead. We succeeded in stopping it, and all hands were employed in shifting the cargo. The kedje was run out astern, and at high tide the sails were set, and the engines put full speed astern. The day tide being very low, we did not succeed in getting her of. The engines were again stopped, and all hands again employed in shifting cargo. Everything was got in readiness by the night tide to get her off. Wire hawsers attached to the stream and the kedge anchors were hauled tight by the winch, and the hands were sent to their meals. I remained on the bridge, and some time about eight that night I fancied I saw the ship move. I sent for the chief officer and told him the ship was moving and to have all hands standing by to take in the slock of the hawsers. Shortly after the ship moved, and her heal began to swing to the southward, and I was obliged to put her engines astern to prevent her taking the ground further to the southward as she turned round. I stopped the engines when she was clear, and the succunee found no bottom with the hand line. I went aft to the hawsers, and found I had no time to get the slock in. On hauling in I found that both anchors were carried away. I worked her engines slow, took her further southward, and let the anchor go in twenty fathoms, because the propeller was knocking. Next day I was working all day trying to repair the propeller, which was fouled by the wire hawsers. We succeeded in clearing it, and proceeded to Bushire, where we arrived on the morning of the 18th November. Here I had a survey held on the ship to show she was in a fit state to proceed to Bombay, where I arrived on December, the 2nd. She was taken over to the Hog Island lift, and her damage ascertained. I believe one of her plates was broken and four bent.

The Magistrate: How do you account for the accident?—I can't account for it or the ship being off her course. The steamer steered very well, and her steering gear was in very good order. Once or twice I had to complain of the succunee.

Mr. Little: Did you find the starboard compass sluggish?—Sometimes; but I did not notice much the matter with it.

Mr. Little: Had you anything to complain of amongst the officers or crew?—Nothing that I am aware of.

Examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—Can you account for your being out of your course otherwise than following an unreliable compass?

Captain McAdam: I don't admit that. I have already answered that question put by Mr. Little. I could not form any opinion on a night like that at what distance I was from the land when I first saw it.

Examined by Mr. Burder.—I think the other compass was sufficient to navigate the ship. I consider the two charts to be sufficient for the navigation of the ship. I also consider the compass book to be as good as the deviation card. I believe it to be taken on the line of no variation. We generally experience a current up the Gulf after the monsoons. (The general orders kept in the vessel's chart-room were read.) After passing the bar buoy I laid it down on the chart before setting my course. That course would have carried me five or six miles clear of Karhaj. The ship being in ballast trim and with a strong N. E. wind ought to have carried me further away from Karhaj. Whenever I was on the bridge up to the midnight of the 15th, I saw the course I gave was being properly steered.

Mr. Burder: Why had you slowed down?—Because I did not wish to get to Bushire before daylight. The second officer simply reported land on the starboard side.

Mr. Burder: When you came up on deck where did you see land?—Right abeam. I can't describe it. It was a misty night. I could only see land. I did suppose I was at the norard of the north end of Karju.

Mr. Burder: Supposing you had been there even within a quarter of a mile would that course have cleared you?—Yes.

Mr. Burder: When you came on deck when the officer called you what did you do?—I looked to see what was on the log. It reported 95. The chief officer after she struck also reported to me 95.

Mr. Burder: If these succunees are not watched carefully, are they reliable?—No. There were no means except by soundings by which I could ascertain my position up to midnight of the 15th.

Mr. Burder: Do you believe it possible to have gone between the two islands without the second officer seeing it?—No.

The Magistrate: When did you first know that those two compasses were out of order?—On the day after I sailed.

The Magistrate: Did you make any enquiries before you sailed as to whether your compasses were all right?—Previous to sailing I enquired about them, and the chief officer told me one was a good one, but the others were not of much account. I asked the chief officer which was the good one, and he told me the starboard one.

The Magistrate: Do you consider you were justified in proceeding on this voyage with only the starboard compass in order?—I thought I could put the port compass in order during the voyage.

The Magistrate: Do you think you were justified in starting on this voyage with the standard compass out of order?—I really should not have done so had I had the time to attend to it. It was my duty to ascertain the state of the standard compass before starting on this voyage. But I was in such a hurry, having only two days' notice of leaving one ship and joining another.

The Magistrate: Do you wish to say anything further for starting with unreliable compasses?—I came in with a full ship, had to get on board the King Arthur, and had hardly a moment to spare.

The Magistrate: On sighting land you ported your helm. Did that bring the land on your port or starbow?—On my port bow. I did not stop and verify my board position, and the land seemed some way off, and I thought my safest course was to run southward and westward.

Charles William Brebner, chief officer of the s. s. King Arthur, next examined, said: I hold a certificate of competency as ordinary master granted by the Local Government of Bombay and dated October 19th, 1885. I have had three months' and a half experience as chief officer on the King Arthur. This is my first voyage up the Persian Gulf. She also made a voyage up the Red Sea to Jeddah and Massowah. During this voyage the starboard bridge compass was in perfect order. The other two compasses were not in order. The spirit compass could not be used because there was no spirit in it. (Laughter.) The cargo was unshipped when I joined. And I noticed whenever the ship was heading N. W. by E. bound by N. by the starboard compass that the port compass was nearly correct. But in other courses there was always a wide margin from three to four points. The starboard compass was three or four points out. My opinion is if magnets were placed alongside the port compass it would act the same as the port compass. But I don't think this would be advisable because the compasses being so near, the magnet might affect the starboard compass. Since I joined the ship the spirit compass has not been in order. I was in charge of the King Arthur when she was surveyed.

Mr. Little: Do you see this form you have signed?—Yes, this is my certificate, which I gave to the surveyors. I hesitated before I signed it. The words are "We hereby certify that the compasses are correct and effective." Captain McAdam brought me a form for the ship's compasses a few days before we sailed and he asked me to sign for them. I told him I did not like to sign for all three. But I would sign for the starboard and bridge compasses, the former of which is used as the standard compasses. But being in a hurry I signed it. I could not say whether this is the certificate which I signed for the Captain.

Mr. Little: When was the ship last swung at moorings by a hawser. I could not say.

Mr. Little: What precautions were taken to test the compasses on your last voyage after leaving Bombay?—Asmuths and altitude were taken daily. The ship was once swung at sea to test the deviation in the compass book. It was done by the Captain, and I have not as yet seen the result. I took no part in testing the compasses when the ship was swung.

Mr. Little: When did you first inform the Captain that the compasses were out of order?—I informed him when he joined the ship that the port and spirit compasses were out of order.

Mr. Little: Did you make land going up the Persian Gulf?—Yes, we did sight land one day at a very great distance off, but I did not think much of it. I have always found the starboard compass reliable. The steamer steered remarkably well. The succunees generally steered well during my watch. The second officer once reported to me on our way up that he found some of them dosing. Before leaving the bridge I asked the Captain how many miles he intended to pass south of Karuja Island. He replied five or six. I consulted the charts and found that course to be safe and correct. It is a mystery to me how the ship got there, I reckoned the vessel must have been fifteen miles out of her course.

Mr. Little: What is the damage done to the steamer?—There is a hole on the port side forward of her collision bulk-head and several plates bent abar and one plate bent on her starboard side. I saw the hole when she was on the sand bank. There were two or three feet of water by her stem at low water when she was ashore. We tried to mend the plates then. There was no difficulty in pumping out the water.

Mr. Little: Did the owners know the state of the compasses before you left Bombay on the last voyage?—I could not say. I have nothing to complain of the starboard compass, which has been used as a standard compass for years.

Examined by Mr. Burder.—I signed the paper from the Captain. Whether I signed one from the Surveyor or not I cannot say, I cannot remember when I signed the paper produced. I think it must have come from the Government Surveyor, who must have asked me to sign it.

Mr. Burder: For what purpose does the Government Surveyor come on board?—Because the vessel was undergoing her annual survey at the time, and it was necessary that she could be certified, by the Surveyor to be in a ready and fit state for sea.

Mr. Burder: Then this certificate, dated 25th October, and signed by Sir Henry Morland, states that the ship is in a seaworthy condition?—Yes.

Mr. Burder: I think the Government should be put into the witness-box as being responsible.

The Magistrate: We have only to deal with the act.

Mr. Burder: I want to show that the Government, and not the owners, are to blame in this matter. For here we have Sir Henry Morland certifying that the ship is in a proper condition to proceed to sea, although her compasses are not correct.

Mr. Little: Do you know if any one else besides the Captain knew of the compasses being out of order before the vessel left Bombay. I cannot say. I signed for the number of compasses on board. I cannot say whether the Surveyor was informed by me about the defective compasses. He did not question me about them when he signed that document.

The Magistrate: We have the fact that the compasses were known to be defective.

Mr. Burder: And also the circumstances that the Government Surveyor had certified that the ship was in proper time to proceed to sea.

Witness: The survey was proceeding when Captain McAdam took over charge. I cannot say if the Surveyors in Bombay and Calcutta receive the statements of officials in charge of ships regarding the state of the compasses. The weather was hazy when I came on deck when the vessel struck.

The Court here adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day

M. BONVALOT says that on the plateau of Thibet he noticed volcanoes, now extinct, the existence of which was hitherto unknown to Europeans, as well as a continuous chain of mountains, some of which attained an altitude of 8,000 metres. The travellers had to endure the most severe cold, the thermometer falling as low as forty degrees below zero centigrade under the influence of a keen and searching wind. Several of their servants perished. In the Lob-Nor district, which is marshy and neglected, they did not meet a single native in a journey extending over 1,500 kilometres; but they found the country lying between the Siberian frontier and the Gobi Desert fairly populated and cultivated. While traversing the Thibetan plateau they would have visited the sacred town of Lhassa had they not feared that such a proceeding would lead to difficulties with the Chinese, who are very jealous of their influence over the province. They approached within twelve leagues of Lhassa, and then made a *detour*, descending the basin of the Yang-Tse-Kiang to Batang. The travellers do not seem to have been molested in any way in their journey through this hitherto unexplored portion of the Celestial Empire.

DIGESTION IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

AT the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening, Dr. K. M. Bahadurji delivered an interesting lecture, taking as his subject, "Digestion in Health and Disease." There was a fairly large attendance of the members of the Institute and friends, and Colonel Merewether, R. E., occupied the chair.

Dr. Bahadurji said: The subject we are going to study this evening is of such immense interest to every one of us that I need not make any effort to open it with any engaging preamble. Technical as the subject is I shall endeavour to put it before you in such a manner as will enable you to follow me without much difficulty. We eat to live, and taking a charitable view of the lower forms of living units I suppose they do the same. The simplest forms of living organisms have the simplest structure and the simple undifferentiated jelly-like substance, the protoplasm has to perform all the functions of animal life. But as we rise in the scale and the organisms get more complex, their protoplasm gets differentiated, and a complex structure is the result. The differentiated portions of protoplasm are told off for certain definite purposes, and these groups of altered protoplasm form what are called definite organs for definite purposes. Not only for the growth, but for the maintenance of the vitality, and for replacing the wear and tear of the animal frame there must be an adequate supply of nourishment. Nature's methods are simple and economic. For obvious reasons, therefore, rather than have a variegated supply to meet the wants of the individual tissues, nature has so endowed them that they not only have the power to perform special functions, but also to select and manufacture their own nutritive elements from a common pabulum. The common pabulum is presented to the tissues by the general purveyor of the animal system—the blood—in its circuit through every nook and corner of the animal frame. This circuit is performed in closed membranous tubes—the capillaries so called from their hair-like minute calibre; and it follows, therefore, that the food-supply must be such as will reach the blood through these membranous walls. Take the white of an egg and place it in a membranous tube such as an ordinary bladder and suspend it in water, and you will find that the white of the egg or albumen as it is called does not pass through the tube walls; and similarly with starch. And thus the food we eat in order to be made presentable to the tissues of the body has to be submitted to our digestive mill with its various departments, where it is recast in a form as will enable it to readily journey through the fine walls of the blood vessels. And it is our purpose to-day to study the plan and working of our digestive mill. But here I must mention that the elements of our food, inasmuch as they have not only to minister to the growth and life of our tissues, but also to replace their wear and tear, must be similar to those of which the tissues themselves are composed, *viz.*, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen. These elements are to be found in the various primary groups into which foodstuffs are classified. They are the proteids, albumens like the white of an egg, and the chief constituents of the meats; the carbo-hydrates, like the starches and the sugars; the hydro-carbons, like the oils and the fats; and these, the products of organic activity; and, lastly, the salts, like the common table salt, the product of the inanimate world. The general plan of the mill is this. There is a continuous canal, portions of which are told off for separate purposes. There is the mouth, which communicates with the stomach by a narrow tube, the œsophagus, which runs down by the side of the windpipe; the stomach in its turn communicates with the small intestine by the duodenum which is really the first twelve inches of the latter. The small intestine is continued into what is called the large intestine, the end of which is called the rectum, through which the waste products and the bi-products of digestion, which are not taken up by the blood, make their exit. But the mill has the important adjuvant side departments in the liver, and what is called the pancreas, which latter sits like a worm in the open coil of the duodenum. The liver and the pancreas send in their active products through small canals which join into a single channel that opens into the duodenum. The recasting of the food-stuffs is done by certain agents, that are called the digestive juices manufactured in the various departments by the digestive glands. These glands are located in a soft membrane, called the mucous membrane, which forms the innermost lining of the alimentary canal. Besides furnishing these active juices, the mucous lining has a natural slime-like secretion of its own—the mucus—which affords an easy passage of the contents of the digestive tract by its lubricating properties. It will be at once manifest to you, that to submit the food to the various departments of the alimentary canal, it has to be moved on, and this element of motion is to be found in the muscular coat which lies outside the mucous coat and separated from it by the delicate lining of the sub-mucous coat. This interlining has the advantage of protecting either of the coats by confining the damage in each coat to itself. When you are taking out coins from a straight silk purse the movement you perform with your hands is of two kinds. One is the pushing forward, and the other is the constricting movement to prevent the coin from slipping backwards. The same sort of movement is obtained in the digestive tubes by means of muscular element acting in a longitudinal and a circular direction. That is the muscular coat has longitudinal and circular fibres. Outside this is the general protective lining of all the abdominal organs, the peritoneum. Now let us see what happens when food is placed in the mouth. The teeth grind it into small particles, and the digestive saliva acts upon the starchy matters, and converts them into sugar. But the saliva has further uses than this, and just as one appreciates a thing when it is missed, let us see what happens if we had no saliva, and our mouth were dry. In the first place speech, specially distinct articulation, would not be possible. Every substance would taste like sand, that is to say, the faculty of taste would be not exercised. Further whatever we introduced into the mouth would not be easily moved about, and it would be difficult for the bolus of food to pass onwards into the throat. As we swallow the tongue presses itself from before backwards against the roof of the mouth, and pushes back the bolus of food into the œsophagus over the bridge of the epiglottis, which is made to arch over the opening of the windpipe by the upward rising of the back of the tongue. The food is further prevented from getting into the back of the nose by the small curtain at the back of the mouth forming a complete roof over the upper portion of the throat. The bolus of food travels down the oesophagus when it is taken care of without the mediation of our will by the self-acting muscles of the upper part of the alimentary canal. Coming into the stomach it meets with the gastric juice which has the property of making the proteids soluble and diffusible and liberating the fine covers of fat globules. The gastric juice acts only under certain conditions, and in certain relative proportions of its constituents. But of this further when we discuss the abnormal actions of the alimentary canal. Here in the stomach no sooner the food arrives it is not propelled onwards, but is actually shut up by the circular muscular fibres at its further end, where they are to be found in abundance, contracting, and closing its communication with the small intestine. The food is actually turned to enable a free mixing of the food-stuffs with the gastric juice; and just as we stir our tea in every possible way, the stomach churns its contents by means of the oblique muscular fibres which are not to be found in any other part of the alimentary canal. (Experiments shown to illustrate the action of gastric juice.) Some of the altered albumens having been absorbed the semi-liquid contents of the stomach are passed on to the small intestine, and as they travel along the duodenum they invite the liver and the pancreas juices. The pancreatic juice and the bile thus mixing with the contents of the stomach remain in the small intestine, and there it is that final digestion takes place. The pancreas has the property like the stomach of altering the albumens, but under different conditions; that whereas an acid is necessary for the action of pepsine of the stomach, an alkali, the direct opposite of an acid is necessary for the pancreatic ferment. The pancreas is the great converter of starches into sugars, the saliva having only a minor share in sugar-forming action. The pancreas, moreover, splits up the fats into easily transfusible fatty acids and also emulcifies them, that is to say, breaks them up into very small particles. Fat mixed with water does not form a milky solution, but with the addition of the pancreatic juice it readily does so. The bile of the liver has the property of preventing putrifactive fermentation during the process of digestion, and assists the easy passage of fatty particles into what we shall presently see as the lacteals. Fat mixed with bile will readily pass through filter paper, and the action of the bile in the small intestine is a similar one. (Experiments to show the action and uses of the pancreatic juice.) The bile is constantly secreted by the liver, and is stored up in what is called the gall bladder from whence it flows out as required. In the small intestine it is that the altered food chiefly enters the small blood-vessels. Were the mucus lining a flat one not much surface would be presented for the purposes of taking up the digested food. But the lining is thrown into folds so as to prevent a free surface of yards in a very small compass. Still further are the folds split up into finger-like processes which, so to say, dip into the liquid-digested contents of the small intestines. These processes suck up the altered albumens and the starches by means of the fine capillary network of blood vessels round their central pillar, the lacteal, at the base of which are cells which crab-like eat up the particles of fat floating in the small intestine. Thus we see that a most simple device is adopted for securing most complex ends. In the small intestine much of the liquid portion is taken up and the semi-solid mass passes on into the large intestine where much of the remaining fluid is taken up and the practically solid mass, which consists of the waste products of digestion pass out by the rectum in which the large intestine ends. You will at once have seen that independent as the various departments of the alimentary canal are, there is still a certain amount of dependence upon each other. And just as we know by means of our communication what is happening in distant parts of the land, so the various portions of the digestive tract keep themselves informed of one another's work by means of the telegraphic system of communication—the nerves. The nerves are, in relation with the central nervous system, the brain and the spinal cord, which latter runs down the back-bone. Thus the alimentary system, like other systems of the body, is brought into communication with the governing system—the brain. Who does not know the poor appetite of those ill at ease, and the diarrhœa of those in fright? I may mention that the nervous system is specially partial to the alimentary system, and hence it is that there is such a close sympathy between the two. Such a slight discomfort as constipation is easily listened to by the governing system, the and the whole frame is punished with prostration. And this is as it should be, for it is on the alimentary system that the life and activity of the individual depends. Further, the heart and the lungs, the principal organs of life, are in direct communication with the stomach. One has often noticed the palpitations of the heart due to a little disorder of the stomach. The heart often temporarily stops, that is, fainting occurs if a person happens to get a blow in the stomach. And it may stop permanently if the blow be a severe one as one witnesses in the foot-ball players being kicked to death. The liver is an important organ from the very fact that it is the first to receive the blood that is charged with the nutritive materials from the alimentary canal. Besides forming bile it has the most important function of transforming these nutritive elements into the common pabulum for the tissues of the body. Take away the liver and the tissues die, and with them the individual. One has often heard of almost every body having a bad liver. But very little thought is bestowed on the working of this much-abused and maltreated organ. It has to depend as we have seen on the alimentary canal for its proper work. It makes the best of what it gets. Primary diseases of the liver are very few. In fact there is perhaps only one, and that one is an incurable and a fatal one. It is the same as if the liver were taken away, and the liver does really take itself away by a process of atrophy—wasting away. But I shall deal with this subject further in my next lecture when we consider digestion in disease. Before we part I cannot help remarking that by the study of the parts we have risen to a true vision of the whole. We have seen nothing but perfect harmony and order, a perfect design, and we cannot help thinking of the designer when contemplating his beautiful methods and his work. The study of physiology and the study of the human frame, which is the noblest work of God, leads one to a better appreciation of the work of a perfect Being, more so even than does the study of the spiritual laws which constitute religion. A single solitary material fact, and we have studied scores of these to-day, proves more than a thousand sentimental and metaphysical ideas.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Bahadurji for his lecture and to Colonel Merewether for presiding terminated the proceedings.

CALCUTTA GOLD MINING SHARES.

THE market continues very sick writes the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*. One hears the wish expressed on every side the wish "to see my money back," and there are about ten buyers for every one seller. Messrs. Kilburn & Co. tried to give the market a fillip at the beginning of the week by issuing a magnificent circular about the Pat-Pat Company's property. It was perhaps a happy thought, but not altogether original, of Messrs. Kilburn & Co. to try and relieve the present dullness by the issue of their circular, and the shareholders doubtless smiled sadly at the reiterated assurance that "the position of their property is exceptionally favourable, such as indeed as probably but seldom any new gold mine has occupied," and at the report of the mining engineer, who patterns glibly in the usual jargon about "shoots," "chimneys," &c, &c., and encourages the shareholders to hope for gold and tin. At present, however, the public is decidedly tired of this kind of thing. A couple or three months or so ago, let us say before they tried to bring out the Tamar Prospecting and Mining Company, a circular like the one Messrs. Kilburn & Co. have issued might have produced a "boom" in Pat-Pat scrip, but, much as one regrets to have to write it, the confidence of the public in gold-mining circulars, reports, &c., is not quite as strong as it was, and until some actual tangible results be obtained by some of the Chota Nagpore Companies no real improvement in the price of gold-mining shares can be expected. During the week Bengal Gold and Silver have sold at 8 annas; Dhadkas at from 14 to 15 annas, and there was a forced sale at 11 annas; Dumras, 11 to 13 annas; Sonakhan, 9 annas; Sonapet at 1 5-16 to 1⅝; Western Bengal, 15, and a forced sale at 13¼ annas; Western Patkoom at 9 and 8 annas; Chota Nagpore at Rs. 9¼; Pat-Pat at 14 annas to Re 1, and a forced sale of Jutput was reported at 5.

THE DEATH OF MR. E. MORRISS.

WE *Japan Weekly Mail* record with deep regret the the death of Mr. Edward Morriss, manager at Yokohama of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The deceased gentlemen had been ailing for a long time, his health entirely giving way towards the close of last summer, despite the closest medical attention. On the 24th of August last he went to Hakone, and a week later on the 31st he was taken ill. The deceased gentleman had been in indifferent health, and under the latest attack (which consisted of serious complications of heart disease) he rapidly sank, and at length passed quietly away. Mr. Morriss had been a bank manager for fully thirty years. He came out to the east to join the staff of the Agra Bank, and after acting for a long period manager in Shanghai of that institution, he entered the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1872, as sub-manager at Hongkong afterwards acting as agent at Calcutta. He took charge of the interests of the great banking corporation at this port in February, 1884, in succession to Mr. John Walter, and in his hands those interests have since been guarded and advanced with such energy and enterprise that his removal means an almost irreparable loss to those whom he so ably represented, as well as to the public at large. The deceased gentleman did not publicly take any prominent share in the affairs of the community, but his influence was ever exerted for good, and from no movement directed to worthy ends was the substantial aid and support of Mr. Morriss ever witheld. His well known figure will be long missed by the community, and his memory will be treasured with the highest respect by all in whose minds unfailing integrity and high dignity of character constitute claims to human esteem.

THE officers of the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers were entertained at dinner, on their return from India, by the officers of the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Motropole, on Nov. 15. The guests comprised Col. Benson, Major Belford, Major the Hon. J. Pleydell Bouverie, Major F. W. Benson, Major Neeld, Capt. the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue, Capt. Anstruther, Capt. Coventry, Capt. Herbert, and Lieuts. the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, Milner, Warner, Maryon-Wilson, the Earl of Ava, H. M. Jessel, Prince Adolphus of Teck, Noel, Collins, and Tilney. The officers of the 8th Hussars present were Col. St. Quintin, Major-Gen. Mussenden, Major Davidson, Major Fell, Major Paley; Capts. Wood, Vesey, Mitford, Mahon, Bird, Duff, Le Gallais, and Lawless; and Messrs. Henderson, Deare, Dwyer, Anderson, Sandwith, and Hefferon.

FRENCH duels are undoubtedly becoming more serious affairs than they were a few years ago when M. Alexandre Dumas *fils* indited his famous article on the inoffensiveness of modern affairs of honour which men proposed to settle by the pistol or the sword. Not only in Paris have journalists been wounding each other seriously on the "terrain," but several determined combats have taken place lately in the provinces. A Tours journalist was injured grievously by a pistol-shot fired by an antagonist with whom he had a quarrel a few days ago; and now two Laval editors have been engaged energetically in attacking each other with rapiers, until one of them—a M. Mittre—felt the point of his adversary's weapon in his breast and received a wound which will probably endanger his existence. These editors had fought before, but their meeting led to no practical results, so they began over again, and did not leave off until blood was spilled in considerable profusion.

ANTI-SOCIAL REFORM IN MADRAS.

A RATHER stormy meeting took place in Patcheappa's Hall, Madras, on the evening of Saturday last, to consider the Hindu marriage question. The chairman, Mr. P. Somasunaram Chetty, having explained the object of the meeting, called upon Raja Sir T. Madhava Row, K. C. S. I., who moved the following proposition "That this meeting protests against the proposal to raise the protected age in the exception to Sec. 375 of the Indian Penal Code as being unnecessary so far as this Presidency, at all events, is concerned." In the course of his remarks the Raja said:—What is this great duty to the people and to the Government which I have attended to perform? It is to protest against a measure said to be the first of a series incalculably vexatious to the people, and as such, dangerous to the Government. I will now say something about this strange measure itself. It is that of raising the age of protection for females. How harmlessly these few words sound in the ears of an ordinary man? When I myself first heard them, which was only lately, the words appeared harmless enough, though unintelligible. I politely smiled, supposing it was some substantial boon to be conferred on the people of India! Meanwhile, I was pressed by certain so-called Social Reformers to express in writing my agreement to the raising of the protected age. I refused to do so till perfectly satisfied what it meant. At last, I found out to my astonishment, that the simple and harmless looking words meant no less than that, if any young member of a family should at any time sleep with his wife before her 12th or 14th year, he would be sent to the jail for 10 years or transported for life. Astonished I was, and astonished must every ordinary man be. Well, I consider it a gigantic attempt to deceive the simple people of India, by means, of a special or technical expression quite mysterious to them, by means of technical words which the ordinary millions could not understand, and which I could not understand after 50 years of age. Happily, Sir, we have escaped a gigantic deception. Now we understand the matter. Surely we cannot agree to this preposterous measure—the most preposterous ever heard of in old Asia (hear, hear) and expose our dear sons and nephews to so tremendous a penalty. It is to say this that we are now assembled here. Let us say so, respectfully and emphatically. It is our duty to do it. Remember we have a just, wise and considerate Government (hear, hear, applause). Great men have told me, "your domestic life is a sealed book to us." Let us then as intelligent men convey to Government an earnest and unanimous protest. Let me in conclusion warn you against the covert designs of a batch of so-called Social Reformers even microscopically inappreciable—microscopically was the word used by Lord Dufferin, the great Viceroy, the departed Viceroy (hear, hear). One of these desires to achieve immortal fame by sweeping off all our customary law. (Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row interrupting—no, no, no sane man would so desire)—the slow growth of a hundred centuries and substituting for it the antediluvian nebulosities of Vedic law, which, he literally believes, ought to guide all mankind absolutely, eternally and for ever, and which he wants the British Government to adopt according to his own individual interpretation and to enforce it with all its machinery of force. He literally believes that Vedic laws ought to guide all mankind; and he wants that according to his own interpretation of the Vedas, with which interpretations, no two Brahmins agree with him.

The Dewan.—No, untrue.

The Raja.—Here my friends, who are witnessing now can say, whether he wants the Vedic law to be enforced, according to his own individual interpretation of it or not.

The Dewan.—This is the opinion of all India.

The Raja.—(pathetically.) Kindly do not interrupt me, Sir. I am an old man: I must finish my business and do my duty. After I have done, you can have your say.

The Dewan.—Yes, old man, go on, go on.

The Raja.—(continuing). I speak deliberately and upon consideration that these, Sir, are red-hot reformers, with little influence and less judgment.

The Dewan.—No, no.

The Raja.—(continuing.) Gentlemen, let us not endanger our ancient and beloved religion and sociology at the suggestion of such unsafe and erratic guidance. Let us follow what is infinitely better—our own traditional common sense and common instinct (hear, hear.) One last word of respectful warning to the good and practical people of England—an eminently practical people—(hear, hear.) An imperial race should not trust such shallow reformers backed by a few, stray, vindictive outcastes (loud voices—no, no). Let one or two women, such as Rama Bhai or Rukmabhai or any bhai, say what they choose.

The Dewan (interrupting): You speak of that lady in that contemptuous way!

The Raja.—(continuing).—Let that imperial race which governs a greater part of the world remember that heaven has placed in its steady hands the weal or woe of 250 millions of people of an ancient civilisation. Now, Sir, whatever reforms may be needed in religion or sociology, must be carried out gradually and temperately. Let those who want those reforms take advantage of the permissive legislation. Let them constitute themselves into a company or body, let them ask the Government, and the Government will be very happy to grant what is called permissive legislation, and let them have any kind of legislation which, in their opinion, will make them happy. But, Sir, I must protest, as a rational man, against a body, a special body—of men, trying to force their opinions down the throats of other people, at the point of the bayonet.

The Dewan—(indignantly).—No, no.

The Raja—But, Sir, can he lay his hand upon his conscience, and say that he is not pressing or urging Government to force the people by highly penal laws?

The Dewan—No, no.

The Raja—(turning to the Dewan).—Then, what do you say?

The Dewan—I will say what I have to say at the proper time and at the proper place. (cries of "order, order"), whereupon the Chairman asked Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row not to speak.

The Dewan.—This is a general meeting, and everybody can speak.

The Chairman.—This is not a general meeting, but a meeting of sympathisers.

The Dewan.—Here is a notice which says that this is a general meeting.

Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar.—I beg to hand over to you, Mr. Chairman, this notice which we have received.

The Raja.—Those who have attended contrary to the notice, may go into the Esplanade, opposite.

The Dewan.—(indignantly.) If you rule now with that notice before you that this meeting is intended to be of the supporters only of your scheme, we will make room for those people, and go away in a body from this meeting. We were misled by this general notification, had we not been misled by the general notification before us, we would not have come here. I have had more important, and more respectable business, than attending this meeting. I would not have been here if you had not invited the general public and stated that this is to be a general meeting (voices—"no, no, read the notice.")

The Raja.—Sympathisers alone were requested to come.

The Dewan.—It does not appear from the notice.

A Voice.—Others are also requested to come.

The Dewan.—(turning towards the body of the hall). The President tells me that this is not a general meeting.

The Chairman.—Only sympathisers are invited to attend this meeting, and not others.

The Dewan.—But in the notice it is stated "General Meeting," and sympathisers are particularly requested to come." This does not mean that sympathisers alone are requested to come.

Mr. Ragoonatha Row then left the Hall.

Had the meeting continued quietly the following amendment was intended to be proposed by Mr. Viraraghava Chariar:—"While feeling thankful to the Government for the deep interest which it evinces, this meeting is of opinion that no legislation should be undertaken on social questions by the Legislative Councils unless and until they are reformed and enlarged, so as to reflect the views and wishes of the people." On this proposition he spoke for a few minutes laying stress upon the remarks of Rajah Sir T. Madava Row in his speech wherein he deplored the want of representative Government. The meeting then dispersed.

The following is the memorial intended to be forwarded to the Viceroy.

To his Excellency, Lord Lansdowne, G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Calcutta. The humble memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the city of Madras. Most Respectfully Sheweth,—That it is reported that it has been proposed to the Government of India that the protected age should be raised from 10 to 12 or 14 in the exception to Sec. 375 of the Indian Penal Code. (2.) That it is the prayer of all people who respect their religion that Government should be extremely cautious in interfering with their social or religious custom in any way. (3.) That an instance like the recent Calcutta case on which the Reformers base their demand for the proposed legislation has occurred but once in several years, and it is manifest from it that such cases seldom occur in practice. There is therefore no necessity for the law, nor is it possible for Government, to prevent such rare cases even by the proposed legislation. Had such instances been frequent in practice, hundreds would have come to light or been quoted by the Reformers. (4.) That in this Presidency, at all events, consummation of marriage does not take place before the girl is 12 years old; and as, according to the Hindu Shastras and customs, consummation of marriage before the girls attains physical puberty is prohibited, the agitation for raising the protected age is without any ground—neither have those who ask for a change in the law pointed out a sufficient number of such cases to demand the change. The proposed change in law will not only therefore do no good but is, on the contrary, calculated to disturb the minds of the people. (5.) That the memorialists' prayer to Government at present is that Government should decline to take action on any petition calculated to unnecessarily interfere with their social or religious custom in any way.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE following declaration has been issued by the Bimetallic League:—

With a view to remove some misapprehensions as to the relation of the recently passed United States Silver Act to the general question of International Bimetallism, the Council of the Bimetallic League think it advisable to issue the following declaration.

Although wide publicity has been given to the objects of the League, an impression seems to prevail in some quarters, that the result aimed at by Bimetallism is merely to raise the price of Silver and consequently the value of the Rupee. The recent Silver legislation in the United States having to some extent produced this result, it has been assumed that bimetallists have now practically achieved their aim. This assumption the Council of the League most emphatically repudiate.

The real and avowed object of the Bimetallic League is to secure the opening of the mints of the leading commercial nations of the world, to the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio, thus establishing a parity between the two metals and consequently a par of exchange between all commercial communities, whereas the United States Silver Act represents only individual action. This Act is undoubtedly a valuable and substantial step towards the utilisation of Silver as money. It does not, however, establish an open mintage of silver: it provides only for the monetisation of a certain limited quantity, without imparting an international character as money to the metal.

Since the Silver Act came into operation, the fluctuations in the gold price of Silver and in the rates of Exchange with Silver-using countries, have become intensified. It cannot be too clearly understood that a rapid rise in the value of silver, if it be not founded on a permanent basis, as advocated by the League, must inevitably unsettle and dislocate trade quite as much as a rapid fall.

The disturbances, complications, and losses to our Eastern export and import trade, due to these fluctuations, have been greatly aggravated to the Merchant since the recent United States legislation, through the action of speculators in Silver, and, however, much the spinner, manufacturer or producer may gain from a rising exchange, material fluctuations constitute an evil for him also, and prove exceedingly harassing, interfering, as they invariably do, with the even flow of business.

Bimetallism aims at the prevention of such dislocations, and until it is established internationally the liability of exchange to extreme fluctuations is inevitable.

Whenever the London Money Market is distressed and perplexed by the withdrawal of even small quantities of gold, and by apprehensions as to further demands, coupled with serious doubts as to the sufficiency of future supplies of that metal, the necessity of fixing an international ratio between gold and silver so as to make both metals available for Bank reserves becomes strikingly apparent. It cannot be denied that this would provide an adequate supply of money available for international purposes and for the internal transactions of the Kingdom. Grave dangers would thus be averted.

The comparative monetary case at present enjoyed in France from her double reserves of gold and silver illustrates the relief we might expect from such a course, while the humiliation of our present position, and the risks involved in carrying on the expanding trade of this great Empire on the contracted and contracting basis of gold alone, are forcibly described in the following passage from the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons in April last:—

"I have always looked upon silver and gold not as antagonistic to each other, not as being articles, the price of one of which would necessarily fall when the other rose, but I have looked upon them rather as partners who together were doing the work of the currency of the world. Allusion has been made to the rate of discount in connection with the scarcity of gold; but such allusion confuses capital and currency. The alleged scarcity of gold has to me another meaning. I think that the amount of gold used as currency is extremely small to bear the enormous burden which is put upon it. I admit that, as interested in the commerce and monetary system of this country, I feel a kind of shame that on the occasion of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 of gold being taken from this country to Brazil or any other country, it should immediately have the effect of causing a monetary alarm throughout the country."

This is the view held by the Bimetallic League, whose aim, as already mentioned, is to secure the opening of the mints of the leading commercial nations to the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio. By this means a par of exchange would be secured; the two metals would acquire an international character as Money, and would move freely from nation to nation according to the requirements of the various markets, whilst prices and wages in all countries would be adjusted by a common standard.

HENRY HUCKS GIBBS, President; H. R. GRENFELL, Chairman of General Council; ROBERT BARCLAY, Chairman of Executive Council; ABRAHAM HAWORTH, Hon. Treasurer; and HENRY MCNIEL, General Secretary.

Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester.
27, Great George Street, Westminster, S. W.
21st November, 1890.

OBITUARY.

DEAN CHURCH.

THE death is announced by Reuter of the Very Rev. Dean Church, M.A., D.C.L. The deceased dean, according to Routledge, was born in 1815. After a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, he took his degree in first-class honours in 1836, and shortly afterwards became a Fellow of Oriel College. He was rector of Whatley, near Frome-Selwood, from 1853 to 1871. In 1854 he published a volume of essays, which stamped him at once as one of the most cultivated scholars and most graceful writers of the day. Two of the essays in the volume are a review of St. Anselm's life, and have since been expanded into a "Life of St. Anselm," and published as a separate volume. In 1869 Mr. Church published a volume of University Sermons on the relations between Christianity and civilization, which attracted a good deal of attention. He was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, Sept. 6, 1871. The titles of his works are subjoined:—"The Catechetical Lectures of St. Cyril, translated, with notes," in the "Library of the Fathers;" "Essays and Reviews," 1854; "The Essays of Montaigne," in "Oxford Essays," 1855; "Civilization and Religion," a sermon, 1860; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, 1868;" "Life of St. Anselm," in Macmillan's "Sunday Library," 1871; "Civilization before and after Christianity, "two lectures, 1872; "On some influences on Christianity upon National Character," three lectures, 1873; "On the Sacred Poetry of Early Religions," two lectures delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, 1874; Introductory notice to the "Commentary on the Epistles and Gospels in the Book of Common Prayer," 1874; "The 'Pensees' of Blaise Pascal," published in the "St. James's Lectures," 1875; a lecture on "Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester," published in "Masters in English Theology," 1877; "The Beginning of the Middle Ages," 1877, a volume which must be considered as a general introduction or preface to the "Epochs of Modern History," rather than as an integral number of the series; "Human Life and its Conditions," 1878; "Dante: an Essay," to which is added a translation of "De Monarchia," 1878; and "Spencer," in "English Men of Letters," edited by John Morley, 1879.

IT is pretty generally agreed that Sardou's latest is anything but a great play, but we learn from Paris that in spite of the unanimous condemnation of the press, *Cléopâtre* has taken in the most satisfactory way. To obtain tickets through the ordinary channels in any time under a fortnight is practically impossible. The receipts have grown nightly by leaps and bounds, and one night eleven thousand four hundred francs would not have bought the contents of the till. It was the largest sum ever taken at the Porte St. Martin Theatre.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

BITS FROM THE MAGAZINES.

PACKING CANNED SALMON.

In an article in the *Leisure Hour*, Dr W. G. Blaikie describes the salmon-canning at New Westminster:—The salmon are caught in tens of thousands, and canned as soon as caught. Here, too, machinery does its part adroitly, sorting the fish and cutting them into lengths suitable for the can. But machinery cannot altogether dispense with human fingers. The workers in the cannery, which was most obligingly shown to us, were mostly Chinese and Indians. There is no concealing the fact that in packing the cans they handle the bits of fish very freely. Perhaps it is not wise to show the process to strangers, for it does not increase their love for canned salmon. But it was not an answer very flattering to our countrymen we got from the proprietor when we asked him why he did not employ more of his own people. He could not trust their steadiness or their regularity, he said, and the business was one that admitted of no delay. Whatever might be bad about the Chinese, they did not drink, and they came regularly to their work on Monday mornings. Is their nothing ominous here for the British workman?

THE "MONT DE PIETE."

That sombre emporium into which every conceivable article of use or wear, whether valuable or valueless, whether it is the jewellery or the prodigal or the saucepan of the toiler, stealthily seeks admittance, has a name (says a writer in an interesting article in the *Leisure Hour*), which cannot readily be translated into English and yet retain its meaning, perhaps because the institution has no equivalent either. It has an Italian origin; *il Monte di Pieta* was founded at Perugia in 1462 by the monk Barnabeo di Terni; inexpressibly grieved by the destitution which surrounded him on all sides, the good Father preached a stirring sermon, at the close of which he prevailed upon his audience to open a subscription for a fund to be devoted to loans, at an almost nominal interest, on the deposit of small articles of personal property belonging to the very poor. The first step towards legal pawnbroking was taken; the clergy patronised the undertaking and ensured its existence and future prosperity. The Mont de Piete has passed through many vicissitudes; but it has weathered even the revolution of '93, the German invasion, the Commune, and is now as flourishing as ever, without any material change having been introduced into its fundamental laws, whatever improvements may have facilitated its working arrangements.

THE PEOPLE WHO PAWN.

One class of customers of the "Mont de Piete," but not the most numerous, is recruited among the so-called population of pleasure—women of loose morals, students who eschew the lectures, workmen who raise at *ma tante*, not at "my uncle" as in England, the price of a seat at the play, of a longer spell of laziness, of another drunken bout. Among these must be reckoned the gamblers who belong to all the classes of society, and who as a rule bring the most valuable pledges. They have to settle their debts of honour at a very short notice and raise money recklessly; frequently the pledges they bring are women's jewellery, which they have obtained by fair means or foul, sometimes with unlooked-for and disastrous consequences. Once a young foreigner living in Paris had lost largely at cards; with his sister's consent he carried her diamonds to the Mont de Piete, received a considerable sum in exchange, paid his debt; but yielding to his master passion, gambled again, incurred heavier losses, and to meet them disposed of his pawn voucher to a low jobber, who, without his knowledge, immediately redeemed the diamonds, broke up the settings, and sold the stones to a wealthy young fellow who was about to marry. The Mont de Piete is naturally entirely disinterested in such affairs, its own share in the transaction ceases when the correct ticket is handed in, the interest paid, and the pledge returned to the holder. However, after a time the young foreigner being once more in luck, and his sister claiming her jewellery, he went to the jobber to get back the voucher, only to find the stones beyond his reach. They were traced with the utmost difficulty to a first-class jeweller, who was resetting them for the bridegroom. Fortunately the two men belonged to the same set, and were able to come to an arrangement, by which the stones were returned to their original possessor. The very poor do not frequent the Mont de Piete, although at first sight they should seem to be its chief clients. Inebriety, which fills the mad-houses, sends many customers to the Mount de Piete, who barter all their possessions for the loan that can be converted into alcohol and the pledge which they forget to withdraw. Another, and fortunately not a very numerous, class of the "publics" is one which is under the constant and watchful supervision of the detectives—namely, members of the light-fingered community, who strive to make the institution a party to their pilferings, but in reality have in it a sagacious and powerful enemy.

LIFE IN A CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This is the subject of a paper by the Rev. Wilfrid Gore Browne in the *Nineteenth Century*. A cavalry man, says the writer, has hardly recovered from his first period of short pay, which extends over a month, more or less, and appeared in all the glory of his new uniform, when the renewal of his overalls and jacket at a cost of 29s, throws him back two months at least on the minimum pay that the Government will allow a man to receive—one penny a day. A new pair of highlows at 10s. 6d. will once again see him in the same miserable plight for another fortnight. In all, during a period of seven or eight months, for no less than three or four he has been on this contemptible pay—one penny per diem. The nation then defrauds its soldiers at every turn, but keeps them by force to their side of the agreement. Can anybody wonder that the man who laughs and endures this kind of treatment sometimes looks lightly on his side of the bargain, and deserts; and this, not so much through ill-will, as from the hopelessness of the position in which he finds himself cornered? I met only the other day a young soldier who had received no more than *one* penny a day for fifteen months. I have heard of men who received no pay at all for some weeks together.

A HINT TO AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN.

"Wanted, a New Religion," forms the subject of an article in *Blackwood*. There can be no doubts (the author observes) but that the chief craving of modern "culture" in England is for new forms of religious belief. Such being the position of affairs, I am about to suggest in this article the means whereby this craving for novel and fantastic creeds may be turned to practical account by young men anxious to get on in society. To aspirants for fame in London drawing-rooms, I say without hesitation, "Start a New Religion, and start it at once." The world will turn an attentive ear to any fresh prophet who may appear upon the scene, provided only his doctrines bear the semblance of originality, and be dressed in a garb of attractive whimsicality. As yet the field is unoccupied by any favorite of commanding popularity, and this will, of course, be all in favour of the herald of the new evangel. To command attention, he must naturally be possessed of certain necessary qualifications. Of these the first and most obvious are impudence unbounded and unblushing, and that faculty for self-advertisement which forms nowadays for ambitious mediocrity so admirable a substitute for genuine merit. In olden days men were taught that by faith they might remove mountains; we moderns prefer to put our trust in "cheek." Only in two things let your faith be unbounded—in your noble self, and in the infinite gullibility of the human species—and you may achieve much.

HOW IT USED TO BE DONE.

An interesting article on "Striking a Light" appears in the November number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Says the writer:—It was necessary in former times for a light to be kept burning all night in one room, for to strike a light was a long and laborious operation. There were little silver boxes that contained amadou, the spongy texture of a puff-ball, and some matches dipped in sulphur, also a flint. One side of the box was armed with a steel. In striking a light the holder put the amadou in position to receive the sparks from the steel as he struck the flint, then, when the amadou glowed, he touched it with the brimstone end of the match, and ignited that—a matter of five to ten minutes. Why, a burglar could clear off with the plate before the roused master of the house could strike a light and kindle his candle to look for him! The tinder-box employed commonly in kitchens and cottages was a different application of the same principle. It consisted of a circular tin or iron box, with the socket for a candle soldered on to the top. This box contained a removable bottom. When opened it displayed a steel and a lump of flint. These were taken out and the removable bottom lifted up, when below was disclosed a mass of black tinder. The manufacture of this tinder was one of the accomplishments of our forefathers, or rather foremothers. It was made of linen rag burnt in a close vessel, charred to tinder, without being set on fire, and the manufacture of tinder had to take place weekly, and consumed a considerable amount of linen. In the morning early, before dawn, the first sounds heard in a small house were the click, click, click of the kitchenmaid striking flint and steel over the tinder in the box. When ignited, a match was applied, the candle lighted, and at once the plate of tin let down over the precious tinder to extinguish it. If any one possessing an old tinder-box will try his hand at it he will find how toilsome, unpleasant, and lengthy the process is.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Greatham, 1,531 tons, Captain W. Humphries, cleared yesterday, for Hull with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer-ship, Lalpoora, 2,148 tons, Captain J. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (Nov. 25) via Colombo with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Pilkinston, Mrs. Dudeliff and child, Mr. Cochemere, Mr. Sadler and 4 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co.
" C of Dublin.	2150	Campbell	D	Sir Charles & Co.
" Labourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	F	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Hesper	1766	Lontit	H J	W & A Graham&Co
" Greatham	1531	Humphries	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Taif	878	Hannah	L	Shepherd & Co.
" Inchlonga	1944	Hembery	O	Killick Nixon & Co
" E. Castle	1885	Valentine	O	Killick Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Lalpoora	2148	Stone	1	B I S N Co.
" Hispania	2140	Abrey	2	W&A Graham &Co.
" Thibet			5	P & O S N Co.
" Tanjore	1404	Raffin	7	Haji Cassum.
" Glasgow	800	Nacoda	15	Allana Munji & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Malwa (s)	Preston	London, Nov 13.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Mauritius, Nov 25.
	Mecca (s)		Calcutta.
	Rotherfield (s)		Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kharagola (s)	Tice	K. Coast & Karachi.

The steamer Greatham, Humphries, for Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hispania, for Marseilles, &c.
" Alboin, for China.
" Inchmarlo, for Hull.
" Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kistna, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
5	Hazel Branch s	Lee	Haujam, Nov 17.
6	Maharani s	Budd	Rangoon, Nov 29.
	Arabia s	Hilcoat	Liverpool, Oct 31.
	I. M. S. Canning	Havelt	Bombay, Nov 24.
	Pundua s	Creft	Singapore, Dec 25.

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 5.—Steamers Euphrates, Coconada and Shahjehan.
Dec. 6.—Steamer Khedive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
8	Niemen s		Colombo.
	Dalhousie s		Rangoon.
	Clan Ranald s		Glasgow.
	Himalaya s		Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.			
7	Clan Grant s		London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 10.

From Glasgow.

City of Dublin s—20 bales writing paper, H Jeewabhoy.
Britannia s—puncheon whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From London.

Rosetta s—2 cases soap, Shamjee Lilladhur.
Pekin s—21 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases cheese, B Khan Mahomed; 10 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Hormasjee Aderjee; 2 cases books, Radhabai A Sagoon.

From Antwerp.

Kangra s—69 cases sheet glass, S Mamoojee.

From Bordeaux.

Rufford Hall s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

From Rotterdam.

Rohilla s—5 cases still hock, Phipson and Co.

From Trieste.

Medusa s—1 case bronze Powder, Volkart Brothers.
Imperator s—3 cases bronze powder, C Macdonald and Co: 3 cases soap, N H Cassum; 3 cases marble slabs, Eduljee Byramjee.

From Hamburg.

Trifels s—100 cases matches, Lyon and Co.

From Gothenburg.

Ebro s—13 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 10.

For Liverpool.

City of Dublin s—75 bales wool, Gunsee Kessowjee, 7 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 200 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,350 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 32 bales wool and 2 bales old gunny rags, Kika Khooshall; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon & Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass; 65 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 120 bales wool, K Khoosal; 300 cwts massoor dall, A Blascheck and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, K Lukhmidass and Co; 64 bales cotton, Gella Sewjee; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams, H Dossa; 900 cwts myrabollams, K Luckmidass and Co.

For London.

Siam s—62 bundles ivory N Zaverchund; 45 bundles ivory, Tharia Topen.

For Glasgow.

Hispania s—5,000 cwts bone meal, F M Rahimbhoy.

For Gothenburg.

Ebro s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hull.

Ebro s—2,000 cwts wheat Ramjee Ebjee, 1,800 cwts wheat and 750 cwts linseed, H Govindjee; 2,000 cwts wheat Beyts Crais and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed K Lukhmidass and Co;
Greatham s—104 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ramjee Ebjee.

For Hamburg.

Ebro s—110 bales Cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Havre.

Labourdonnais s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co;, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 5,998 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 12,820 cwts wheat and 9,345 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Labourdonnais s—1 bale silk waste, R M Guzdar.

For Dunkirk.

Egremont Castle s—800 cwts linseed and 800 cwts rapseed E D Sassoon and Co; 10,005 cwts linseed, Nansey Khairaj and Co;
Hesper s—10,005 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 2,009 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Inchlonga s—300 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy; 250 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—450 bales twist and 15 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, J Doongersey; 43 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 50 bales twist, G Shobhagmul; 300 bales twist, D P Marker; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 98 cwts broken glass, E Ebram; 35 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 32 cases broken glass, M J Jamal; 100 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, P F Talati; 150 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 25 bales gum, M Dawoodbhoy; 90 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.

Thibet s—498 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 34 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 300 bales twist, David Sasson and Co; 30 bales twist, Khatao Makunjee S & W and Co; 25 bales twist, G Singani.

For Kobe.

Thibet s—48 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 75 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th December, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·930
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·0
Dew Point	71·7
Relative humidity of Air	·771
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of Wind*	N, ENE, N, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	234

* From midnight to midnight.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | OPOPANAX
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers,
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Glove-fitting
Trade Mark.

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FITS LIKE
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CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
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NINE FIRST MEDALS.
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W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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MACK

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Improves ... Complexions.
Prevents ... Fever.
Prevents ... Sea Sickness.
Cures ... ... Skin Diseases.
Cures ... ... Liver Affections
Cures ... ... Rheumatism.
Cures ... ... Indigestion.
Cures ... ... Headache.
Cures ... ... Biliousness.

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH improves the Complexion.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Indigestion.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Biliousness.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Headache.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Rheumatism.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Skin & Liver Affections.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH prevents Fever.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Loss of Appetite.
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NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle, including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c c.) May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Phillips & Co., Thomson and Taylor, Fernandes & Co., Wright & Co., Esplanade Pharmacy and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D [illegible] Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow street.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact 'the flower of the flock.'"

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BENGER'S FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS. **FOOD**

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

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Needham's Polishing Paste
TRADE MARK
LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN HERRING & SONS,

Manufacturers of every description of
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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
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Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.
It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.
Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.
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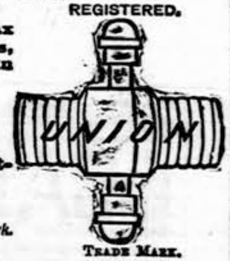

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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
[illegible] FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

NOTICES.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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REVISED ESTIMATES.
FOR
HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

G. F. COWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.
20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E. C.
PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
Price List free on application to
MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable na means of bringing the Advertisers' business to has eotice of the public.

On the Nizam State Railway the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English of any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction *ab*
Titwalla
Khadawalli
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah *a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd *a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Nassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum *a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction *ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda *a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Serari
Sohagpore *ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut *ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee *a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Uoroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond *b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullum*b*
Sheagaum *a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah *b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur *ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad *abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksage
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhorail
Sanash
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

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NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

Have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
8, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

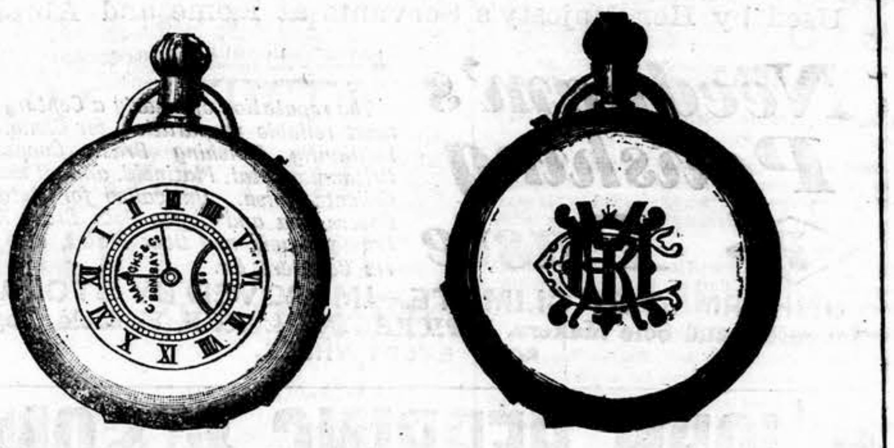
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents, H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
The Best and Purest Cocoa.

HIGH CLASS
ENGLISH MADE
PRESENTATION WATCHES



GOLD

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, ¾ plate, chronometer balance, isochronous hair-spring, jewelled in 19 jewels, 2½ oz. gold highly finished case: a magnificent watch.

	Rs.
1st quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	460
Ditto Crystal Face	420
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	350
Ditto Crystal Face	320
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	210
Ditto Crystal Face	180

SILVER

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, best lever movement, compensation balance, full plate, fully jewelled, in Sterling Silver solid case, highly finished.

	Rs.
1st Quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	140
Ditto Crystal Face	130
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	70
Ditto Crystal Face	60
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	50
Ditto Crystal Face	40

Solid 18-carat Gold Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 140.
Solid Sterling Silver Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 7.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & COS. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,
March 8th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Berner's College,
London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsuels and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

BASS
GREEN
DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS
AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the fresh Batch of Arab Horses per s. s. "Bagdad" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Polo Ponies and Galloways, &c.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

BOMBAY, 21*st November* 1890.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.